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SECRETARY OF FRIVOLOUS AFFAIRS

BY MAY FUTRELLE

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XXVII.

Thomas.

Mr. Graffenreid Thomas, private detective for the insurance company which had issued policies aggregating two hundred thousand dollars on Natalie's jewels, snapped a pair of handcuffs on the Duc de Trouville—poor little duke; I had begun to like him, too!—then turned to John and Hap, who stood looking on, and drew a cigar from a pocket of his livery.

"With your permission, gentlemen, I'll smoke," he remarked pleasantly. "I've been a servant in this house all summer and I haven't dared to."

"Go ahead!" John invited, and he wasn't in the least surprised. You simply can't surprise John about anything.

"If I had stopped to think I might have known you were a detective or something," said Hap. "You're the worst footman I ever saw."

It was just about that moment that Mrs. Hazard and I came in, panting. We had fairly raced from my sitting-room, leaving the nurse and Dr. Graham with Jo. Laura had gone to the telephone, and—I'll give you three guesses who it was she had called! Winthrop! Right the first time.

Mrs Hazard stared at Thomas in his immaculate livery, smoking, actually smoking! And at the poor little handcuffed duke

"Thomas!" she reproved sharply. Then seeing that the scheme of the world was awry: "What has happened?"

"You see it's like this, mother," Hap explained cheerfully, and I think he was actually glad about the poor little duke, "Thomas isn't a footman at all; he's a detective for the insurance company. It seems His Nobs here"—and he indicated His Grace—has been stealing our pictures, and Natalie's jewelry, and——"

"The duke!" exclaimed Mrs. Hazard. "Stealing pictures! What pictures?" She gave a quick look about the gallery. "None of them is missing?"

"It was substitution, Mrs. Hazard," the detective told her. "I don't know just how it was done, but they have been taking away the originals of the paintings here and leaving you copies. That Van Dyke up there, for instance, doesn't even look like a Van Dyke to me, and I don't know much about art. An examination will probably reveal the fact that all of the most valuable of the pictures have already been taken." He paused a moment. "It just so happens that I came in here a moment ago and found the duke at work. He shot at me; and the result was as you see."

The skies had fallen! Our duke, the bright particular star of our summer, whom everybody had angled for, a thief, and in chains—well not chains exactly, but handcuffs. His Grace was silent; not a word had he spoken since we entered the room. He didn't speak now, he just sat there chewing his mustache violently. There was a glitter of defiance in his eyes. It suddenly flashed on me where and when I had first seen him—an impression I had had from the beginning. Count Felix von Brunner had pointed him out to Jo and me at the Spring Exhibition. He had called him a scoundrel instead of the Duc de Trouville, and that's why the name was not familiar to me.

There was a rush of footsteps in the hall, and Adams, the other detective, appeared in the doorway.

"Mr. Adams," Thomas directed, "please be good enough to see that Mrs. Cutler doesn't leave the house. You understand?" Adams merely nodded, and ran out.

"And Natalie's jewels!" Mrs. Hazard went on, after a moment.

"To state it briefly," Thomas said, "it is possible to trace all the thefts and robberies along the north shore during this whole summer to the duke here, and Mrs. Cutler and the Duc d'Aubigny, who has already served a sentence of several years in a French prison. It was a big conspiracy, and we don't know yet the extent of its ramifications. We do know, however, that while the duke came here as your guest to steal these pictures, by substitution, as I have explained, he has been working hand in hand with d'Aubigny in the jewel thefts. Mrs. Cutler has been the actual instrument in many of the thefts. I have known these things vaguely for a long time, but it was necessary to get direct proof, and now I believe I have that.

"For instance, in the case of Miss Agazzis's jewels. Since she has been in this house she has lost first a ruby pendant, then six bracelets, another pendant and a rope of pearls. In my capacity of footman here I kept close watch of Mrs. Cutler, and after each theft I had searched her rooms. In no case did I find any jewels. But I did find, on my last trip to her apartments, a receipt in the name of the Duc de Trouville for a box in a safety deposit vault. I coupled that with the fact that Mrs. Cutler has always found it convenient to go into the city immediately after the thefts here, and I made inquiries, or rather some of my men did for me.

"They found that Mrs. Cutler had gone to the safety deposit vault time after time and each time she had deposited something in the box. If I am not mistaken, the various stolen jewels, including the emerald bracelet which was stolen from Miss Agazzis before you opened your summer place here, are in that vault, and the box is held in the name of the Duc de Trouville. I think that is direct evidence. You're a lawyer, Mr. Crowninshield. Am I right?"

"If the jewels are in the vault——!" John spread his hands, indicating that that was all there was to be said.

"The thieving, so far as this house was concerned, came to a climax when it became generally known that a detective, this man Adams, was coming here," Thomas continued. "The duke here, Mrs. Cutler and their accomplices undertook then to make the big haul. It was Miss Codman's good fortune"—he turned to me and bowed slightly—"to prevent the accomplishment of that haul; and incidentally it was my misfortune to cause her to break her arm. It was I who flashed the light in your face and called you by name the night you went headlong down the stairs," he apologized. "I had followed you in the dark under the impression that you were Mrs. Cutler, and when I flashed the light in your face it was with the purpose of taking a prisoner. Instead of Mrs. Cutler, however, I came upon you; and you fell. I'm sorry."

"Oh, don't mention it," I gasped excitedly. "It is of no consequence at all." Then another thought came to me. "And you didn't suspect me of the thefts?"

He smiled and shook his head.

"Nor Mr. Abbott," he added. "Our insurance people keep pretty close record of family jewels of every kind, and we knew from the very beginning that Mr. Abbott owned the jewels the police found there.

"We were going to prove it, too," John put in. "That was so simple we didn't have to worry about it." Now, why hadn't he told us before? Think of the heart burnings and the petty suspicions he could have prevented!

"As I say, I knew these things, but it wasn't wise to tell them," Thomas continued. "In the first place, as long as the real thieves imagined someone else was under suspicion it was easier to keep watch on them. I followed that line of reasoning throughout. Everything else was comparatively simple after that extraordinary session at dinner"—again he smiled—"where everyone told their schemes for hiding their jewels. If I had had any doubts at all they were dissipated then. The persons who heard those statements were only the guests in the house and three servants, Burrows, the butler, myself and another footman. It narrowed things down. Incidentally, it made the final haul simple for the thieves."

"Then," I put in, "if you did not suspect Mr. Abbott at any time, why was it you—you followed him across the lawn that night I fell downstairs?"

Everyone looked at me in astonishment. I don't know that anyone understood except Thomas.

"I was making assurance doubly sure," he replied. "I saw Mr. Abbott as he landed from his boat, and naturally curious as to what he was going to do, I kept my eye on him. He did nothing but stand for a long time and stare at a window above, and——"

"Yes, I understand," I interrupted. "We, all of us, understand."

"Then he went away," Thomas added. "The thieves were at work then in the gallery, but I didn't know it. If by any chance I had re-entered the house by the back door instead of the front door after Mr. Abbott went away, I would have caught them going out. As it was, I came in the front door, and so it came about that I flashed the light in your face."

That seemed to be all of it. Mrs. Hazard and I sat looking at each other with our mouths mutually open, and simultaneously we closed them. John said nothing; Hap sat pounding one clenched fist into the palm of his other hand and grinning—I don't know why.

"And now, de Trouville," continued Thomas—wasn't that an awful way to speak to a duke?—"there remains only to get an order from you for the jewels in the safety deposit. For your information I'll say that d'Aubigny and two of his accomplices are already under arrest in the city, and Mrs. Cutler is being—detained upstairs. It's all off. Give up. It remains, too, for Mrs. Hazard here to say what shall be done with you—after all the stolen things are recovered. I'm satisfied to get them. I'll send you to prison for 20 years if she wants me to, or I think I can induce my people to let you go."

For the first time the duke spoke.

"I am at your mercy, Mrs. Hazard," he said. "I deny nothing." And he didn't have the least bit of an accent!

Hap looked at Mrs. Hazard, Mrs. Hazard looked at John, John looked at the duke, and the duke looked at me—appealingly, I thought. Joe and I really were the cause of his downfall! Poor little duke! I was awfully sorry for him!

"I think, under all the circumstances," John said slowly at last, for he was holding in on his temper—he was awful angry about Jo being abducted—"that if His Grace returns everything that has been stolen—I think we are prepared to let the matter drop." I could have kissed him for that. "He has been called to Europe suddenly and he will decide to remain there for all time!"

"And the others?" Thomas queried. "If either is brought to trial the effect will be the same."

"I mean all of them," said John.

And that's how that part of it ended.

XXVIII.

Mist Before the Sun.

After all, our mystery was simple when we had the key, which was knowing who the thieves were. And it was so easy to see how Mrs. Cutler had stolen those first bracelets—at the Abercrombie's and Mrs. Loring's and also the ruby pendant. But there were a great many things we never did know about, that we had to leave to conjecture. For instance, we never did know exactly how those duplicates of the old masterpieces were made. Count Felix von Brunner, who, by the way, happened to be Mrs. Henry Dykeman's German count, tried to explain his theories of the substitution. There were photographs made, and the measurments of the pictures taken, then all depended upon the skill of the copyist. But we never did find out how they reproduced the colors so accurately without copying from the picture itself. After all, though, the colors were not very accurate. When the originals were brought back from a cottage in the wood, where they had been hidden, and placed alongside, the substitutes were so palpably fakes that it's a wonder we had not discovered it long before. Count von Brunner, whom we had the pleasure of welcoming to Lone Oak, waved his hand disgustedly at the lot.

"Ach!" he exclaimed. "Dey vould not deceive a little child!"

But then none of us knew as much about art as he did.

Natalie explained her part of the story to us. She had suspected Winthrop of taking the jewels, as he had had the opportunity at Mrs. Loring's, the Abercrombie's and the reception. She had refused to answer those questions the police put because answers must necessarily have implicated Winthrop. How we had misunderstood her!

The first suspicion of the real truth came to her the night of Winthrop's arrest, when she and His Grace had been alone on the terrace. His Grace had tried to embrace her. She was wearing only a brooch that evening, but it was a very handsome one. Something in the attitude of His Grace, she said, aroused her suspicions. She knew she had the brooch when she came upon the terrace; she put up her hand after the embrace, and the brooch was gone. Then she remembered that it had happened before—twice before at Lone Oak, and before that in town.

Once her suspicions were aroused she could connect His Grace with everything she had missed except the ruby, the bracelet missing at the Abercrombie's and the very first missing bracelet stolen at Mrs. Loring's. She came to me immediately after the incident on the terrace with an apology. If she had only confided in me then, what a lot of trouble would have been averted!

That night came Winthrop's arrest, and finally a red-headed reporter, who took her to the police station, where she identified Winthrop's emerald bracelet as her own. That threw everything into confusion again. No wonder Natalie kept her suspicions to herself!

I had a talk with Jo when John and Detective Thomas went away to town to bring from the safety vault deposit the duke's loot. I tried to point out to her how perfectly silly it was for us to break our hearts just because two men who loved us had entirely too much money, while we only had an interest in a mine that might give us just enough to buy two wedding gowns.

She sat with her hands clasped loosely before her for a while, then her eyelashes swept her cheeks.

"It just had to happen, Loulie," she said softly at last. "He's so perfectly dear"

"They always are!" I quoted.

I went down on my knees, seized her hand, and made her look at me.

"You're going to marry John," I insisted.

"Yes," she answered. Then: "I can't help it, dear. He would not have listened if I had said no, so I didn't. We've both been going to our doom for the last month—and we knew it! Loulie, do you think any woman can be sure of herself in a month?"

It seemed so odd, Jo asking my advice, that I stared at her with my mouth open in the way I'll never, never get over.

"I think a woman knows her mind in five minutes," I said, grossly exaggerating. And Jo believed it!

I don't know who told Mrs. Hazard; I guess she's wise enough to know things without being told. She came in and perched on the side of a chair hardly proportioned to her short legs and held in on that chuckle of hers.

"I don't see how I'm ever going to stand three weddings," she said, "but—"

"Three weddings!" I echoed. "Then Winthrop—"

"Yes, dear, it's settled. When a man moons around under a girl's window at three in the morning it's time—After all, what business have I to interfere with them? I married the man I loved without the interference of anybody. Winthrop is a dear boy, even if the does grow vegetables."

'I'm sorry I failed you," I told her.

"Failed?" she repeated. "Good heavens, what have you failed in?"

"Everything," I answered, "except getting Hap on the right track, and even then you never intended that he was to turn around and look at me."

"I should have intended it," she said. "I ought to have had enough foresight to see exactly what was going to happen. I'm Codman-mad myself, and was from the very beginning." She chuckled, then she went over and drew Jo's head against her motherly bosom. "My dear, be sure to pour the coffee for John every morning, and you have my blessing."

And then—I may just as well admit it—we all cried.

When John and Detective Thomas came back they brought a suit-case which they insisted upon carrying upstairs themselves, right under the unsuspecting noses of the newspaper men scattered about the terrace. John opened it and spread the glittering, bewildering contents on Mrs. Hazard's desk. Jewels! Great goodness! The king's ransom we have read about. We stood and looked at them amazed, and the most awful part of it was that neither John, nor Detective Thomas knew to whom at least a third of them belonged. They were in a series of little chamois cases. John unfolded them one by one. Laura and Natalie recognized Mrs. Dykeman's necklace of pear-shaped diamonds and a jeweled aigrette, the wonder of two continents, which belonged to Mrs. Loring.

"That's part of the first north shore robbery," commented Thomas.

There followed other things no one recognized.

"If that isn't Alice Peabody's Alexandrite collar I'll eat it," Laura said suddenly, "and we hadn't heard a word about that being stolen."

"I wonder if His Grace embraced her to get it?" Natalie whispered to us.

Gradually John came to Natalie's missing jewels; the six bracelets, the pendant and the rope of pearls she had missed from her jewel box on the night Hap had seen a woman's skirt—Mrs. Cutler's—disappear into the card-room as he came up the stairs; the night he kicked up the row about the card-room being locked. The sapphire and diamond bracelet, which she had lost at the Abercrombies' appeared, and the bracelet missing at Mrs. Loring's, the very first jewel she had lost. The ruby pendant, which made me positively shiver, came next and the brooch the duke had secured the night he embraced her. Then those other jewels lost on similar occasions.

At last John unfolded—the emerald bracelet! "Not another like it in the world," Natalie had said, "or so many emeralds matched so perfectly." Yet she had identified a family heirloom of Winthrop's as her bracelet! If she had only looked she'd have seen it didn't have the patent clasp!

"I think you and Winthrop should look up your ancestors," Laura remarked, "for way back somewhere those bracelets were a pair."

Hap had me by my unbroken arm, hurrying me across the strip of lawn in the direction of the beach. We clattered down the steps that led from the rocks above to the sand, and sat down on the lower one.

"Now shut yours eyes and put out your finger," Hap said.

"Which finger?" I shut my eyes and put out all my fingers to be sure of the proper one. It's a blessing I had broken my right arm.

"There! Now it's settled."

Hap extravagantly kissed the fingers one by one as I opened my eyes and looked at my ring.

"Is it all really true?" I asked after a while, and two tears threatened in my eyes.

"Is it?" Hap repeated softly.

I fumbled with the ring. Hap lifted my hand and kissed it—the ring, I mean.

"There's not another like it in the world," he said. "See, the nineteen rubies are you, and the twenty-two diamonds are me—"

'What's the big one in the middle?" I asked.

"That's us," he grinned.

"There's not another like it in the world," I whispered.

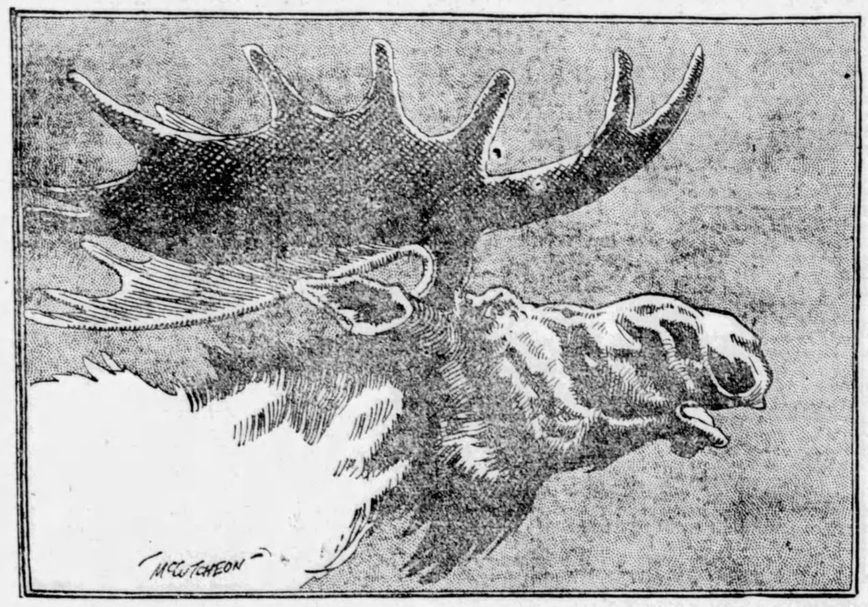
" 'Or so many rubies matched so perfectly,' " Hap quoted.

And notwithstanding the seriousness of the situation we both giggled. We were awfully young! Hap put his arm around me. There was no use struggling against a kiss. I was on the injured list anyhow, and he was the best tackle Harvard ever had.

THE END.

THE BULL MOOSE AS DESCRIBED IN NATURAL HISTORIES

By John T. McCutcheon.



(Copyright, 1912; By John T. McCutcheon).

The moose is distinctly the most individual character among the deer family. It is the giant of the Cervidae.

It is the hardiest and most capable of self-protection.

It will be the last of the deer family to become extinct in America.

It is the most cunning of all the large animals of North America, and the most capable of eluding its pursuers.

There is no other wild animal in America that grows so rapidly as the moose.

The calves are small when very young, but they grow with almost startling rapidity.

It is during September and October that bull moose become most courageous. They are ready to battle.

The moose will not soon become extinct.

THE MANSION OF MYSTERY.

Beginning next week The Blade will take up the publication of The Mansion of Mystery, an exciting tale by Chester K. Steele.

Costumes of Seaweed.

Harper's Weekly.

The time is not far distant when our tailors will offer for sale suits of sea weed. Seaweed is already put to various uses. The man of Labrador uses it for fertilizing, for a form of food in times of famine, and even for summer clothes. The seaweed which is now being considered for the manufacture of cloth, however, is of a different kind and comes from Australia. It has rather different fibers from seaweed properly so called. It is taken from the bottom of the sea and has doubtless been subjected for possible ages to certain chemical action in submerged depths, being in some sort the refuse of geological forests sunk below the sea before the solid land of the continent was formed. The material has been used experimentally in English factories as a substitute for manufactured cloth, and although the goods do not show up yet as especially "fine," it is hoped that some way may be found to subject the material to bleaching and refining. Nothing is yet known of its chemical possibilities except that it takes certain colors in dye. It is expected that, under any circumstances, it will make an economical innovation in the dry goods line.

Women First Certainly Is the Law

IN the sense that legislative statutes and company regulations are lacking, there is no law or rule of the sea ordaining that women and children shall be saved first and men last, if at all, in case of maritime disaster, says the New York Times. In other and higher and sterner senses, however, that law or rule certainly does exist, and though the captain, ship's oicer, member of crew, or male passenger who violates it will not be sent to prison, his punishment will be the fierce contempt of all who hear of his act—a penalty so hard to bear as to make life intolerable to men of any sensitiveness to the opinions of their fellows.

This is one of those ultimate and indisputable laws that Prof. Sumner called "folkways"—a law founded on the nature of things and of human beings, and resting on the very deepest of physiological and psychological foundations. It is often easy, seemingly, to prove that this or that man is worth more to the race than this or that woman or child, and therefore should have the preference if all cannot be saved, but there is an instinctive feeling that every such argument is fallacious, or at least that the only defensible or excusable exceptions to the rule are those required for carrying it out.

One or a few men, for instance, may go with each boatload of women and children sent from the sinking wreck, but if they enter the boat for any other reason whatever than for the necessary exercise of their strength and skill in bringing it to safety they will find themselves shunned as alien to humanity wherever they go ashore. Even involuntary violations of the law are often punished, especially in the case of captains, with a harshness hard to distinguish from cruel injustice, but these cases are only among the negligible hardships which the best of laws almost always inflict upon a few individuals.

However valuable to his race a man may be, he can serve it best by giving his life for the inexorable maintenance of this ancient custom. The greater his sacrifice the greater his service, and none other compares with it in importance.

A Czar Who Could Pardon

A. J. C. Hare, in Studies in Russia.

A young poet had written a most scurrilous poem, in which he had described and libeled not only the empress, but also the grand dukes and duchesses. Someone, the censor of the press, went and told the empress.

"The man had better be sent off to Siberia at once," he said; "it is not a case for delay."

"Oh, no," said the empress; "wait a little, but tell the man I desire to see him at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening."

When the poor man was told this, he felt as if his last hour had come, and that the emperor must intend himself to pronounce a sentence of eternal exile. He went to the palace, and was shown through all the grand staterooms, one after another, without seeing anyone, till at last he arrived at a small, commonplace room at the end of them all, where there was a single table with a lamp upon it, and here he saw the empress, the emperor, and all the grand dukes and duchesses whom he had mentioned in his poem.

"How do you do, sir?" said the emperor. "I hear you have written a most beautiful poem, and I have sent for you that you may read it aloud to us yourself, and I have invited all the grand dukes and duchesses to come that they may have the pleasure of hearing you."

Then the poor man prostrated himself at the emperor's feet. "Send me to Siberia, sir," he said; "force me to become a soldier; only do not compel me to read that poem.

"Oh, sir, you are cruel to refuse me the pleasure, but you will not be so ungallant as to refuse the empress the pleasure of hearing your verses, and she will ask you herself."

And the empress asked him.

When he had finished, she said:

"I do not think he will write any more verses about us again. He need not go to Siberia just yet."

Politics as a Sport?

London Times.

It is not merely that men wish to enjoy themselves in politics, but that they wish in politics to experience a more intense state of being than is possible in the routine of life. That is the reason why they exaggerate its conflicts and its issues and why they fight for men rather than for causes. There is the man before them with all his eloquence and his charm, while the cause is an abstraction, noble enough, no doubt, but not to be seen or heard or represented by any concrete image. What is simpler than to turn the cause into the man and by the amalgamation also to turn politics into a drama of hero and villains, with a whole country for its stage and the future of mankind at stake? There is this advantage in the process—and it is no small one—that it does make politics something other than a mere conflict of material interests. Men forget themselves in their leader, though they may, at the same time, forget what they are supposed to be fighting for. And this forgetfulness is not so dangerous as it might seem, because the issues in most political conflicts are not so important as they are made out to be. Indeed, those who are most fanatically convinced of their importance are usually quite unable to state clearly what they are. The danger only becomes great when a real issue arises and when parties still remain incapable of defining it, and still fight for men rather than principles and for phrases rather than realities. But we must not assume that because a democracy enjoys its politics when there is no very real issue it will not deal seriously with a real issue when it arises. The Americans, for instance, dealt seriously enough with the issue of slavery. There are democracies with a political instinct and democracies without it, and the presence or absence of it is proved, not at party conventions every four years, but once or twice, perhaps, in a century.

The CARPET from BAGDAD

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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CHAPTER VIII.

The Purloined Cable.

George, having made his bargain with conscience relative to the Yhiordes rug, slept the sleep of the untroubled, of the just, of the man who had nothing in particular to get up for. In fact, after having drunk his breakfast cocoa and eaten his buttered toast, he evinced his satisfaction by turning his face away from the attracting morning light and passing off into sleep again. And thereby hangs this tale.

So much depended upon his getting his mail as it came in that morning, that Fate herself must have resisted sturdily the desire to shake him by the shoulder. Perhaps she would have donen so but for the serenity of his pose and the infantile smile that lingered for a while round his lips. Fate, as with most of us, has her sentimental lapses.

The man next door, having no conscience to speak of (indeed, he had derailed her while passing his twentieth meridian!) was up betimes. He had turned in at four; at six he was strolling about the deserted lounging room, watching the entrances. It is inconceivable how easily mail may be purloined in a large hotel. There are as many ways as points to the wind. Ryanne chose the simplest. He waited for the mail bag to be emptied upon the head porter's counter. Nonchalantly, but deftly, while the porter looked on, the adventurer ran through the bulk. He found three letters and a cable, the latter having been received by George's bankers the day before and mailed directly to the hotel. The porter had no suspicion that a bold theft was being committed under his very eyes. Moreover, circumstances prevented h's ever learning of it. Ryanne stuffed the spoils into a pocket.

"If any one asks for me," he said, "say that I shall be at my banker's, the Anglo-Egyptian Bank, at 10 o'clock."

"Yes, sir," replied the porter, as he began to sort the rest of the mail, not forgetting to peruse the postals.

Ryanne went out into the street, walking rapidly into town. Mahomed-El-Gebel shook the folds of his cloak and followed. The adventurer did not slacken his gait till he reached Shepheard's Hotel. Upon the steps he paused. Some English troops were marching past, on the way to the railway station; the usual number of natives were patrolling the sidewalks, dangling strings of imitation scarabs; a caravan of pack camels, laden with cotton, shuffled by haughtily; a blind beggar sat on the curb in front, munching a piece of sugar cane. Ryanne, assured that no one he knew was about, proceeded into the writing room wholly deserted at this early hour.

He sat down at a desk and opened the cable. It contained exactly what he expected. It was a call for advice in regard to the rental of Mr. George P. A. Jones' mansion in New York and the temporary disposing of the loose valuables. Ryanne read it over a dozen times, with puckered brow, and finally balled it fiercely in his fist. Fool! He could not, at that moment, remember the most essential point in the game, the name and office of the agent to whom he must this very morning send reply. Hurriedly he fished out the letters; one chance in a thousand. He swore, but in relief. In the corner of one of the letters he saw that for some unknown reason the gods were still with him. Reynolds and Reynolds, estates, Broad street; he remembered. He wrote out a reply on a piece of hotel paper, intending to copy it off at the cable office. This reply covered the ground convincingly. "Renting for two months. Old friends. Leave things as they are. P. A." The initials were a little stroke. From some source Ryanne had picked up the fact that Jones' business correspondence was conducted over those two initials. He tore up the cable into small illegible squares and dropped some into one basket and some into another. Next, he readdressed George's mail to Leipzig; another stroke, meaning a delay of two or three months; from the head office of his banker's there to Paris, Paris to Naples, Naples to New York. That Ryanne did not open these letters was in nowise due to moral suasion; whatever they contained could be of no vital importance to him.

"Now, Horace, as we shall bend the crook of our elbow in the barroom. The reaction warrants a stimulant."

An hour later the whole affair was nicely off his hands. The cable had cost him three sovereigns. But what was that? Niente, rien; nothing; a mere bagatelle. For the first time in weeks a sense of security invaded his being.

It was by now 9 o'clock; and Percival Algernon still reposed upon his bed of ease. Let him sleep. Many days were to pass ere he would again know the comfort of linen sheets, the luxury of down under his ear.

What to do? mused the rogue. On the morrow Mr. Jones would leave for Port Said. Ryanne shook his head and with his cane beat a light tattoo against the side of his shin. Abduction was rather out of his sphere of action. And yet, the suppression of Percival was by all odds the most important move to be made. He had volunteered this service and accomplish it he must, in face of all obstacles, or poof! went the whole droll fabric. For to him it was droll, and never it rose in his mind that he did not chuckle saturninely. It was a kind of nightmare where one hung in mid-air, one's toes just beyong the flaming dragon's jaws. The rewards would be enormous, but these he would gladly surrender for the supreme satisfaction of turning the poisoned arrow in the heart of that canting hypocrite, that smug church-deacon, the sanctimonious, the sleek, the well-fed first-born. And poor Percival Algernon, for no blame of his own, must be taken by the scruff of his neck and thrust bodily into this tangled web of scheme and underscheme. It was infinitely humorous.

He had had a vague plan regarding Mahomed, guardian of the Holy Yhiordes, but it was not possible for him to be in Cairo at this early date. That he would eventually appear Ryanne never doubted. He knew the Oriental mind. Mahomed-El-Gebel would cross every barrier less effective than death. It was a serious matter to the Moslem. If he returned to the palace at Bagdad, minus the rug, it would mean free transportation to the Arabian Gulf, bereft of the most important part of his excellent anatomy, his head. Some day, if he lived, Ryanne intended telling the exploit to some clever chap who wrote; it would look rather well in print.

To turn Mahomed against Percival as being the instigator would be an adroit bit of work; and it would rid him of both of them. Gioconda said that she wanted no rough work. How like a woman! Here was a man's game, a desperate one; and Gioconda, not forgetting that it was her inspiration, wanted it handled with gloves! It was bare-hand work, and the sooner she was made to realize this, the better. It was no time for tuning fiddles.

Mahomed out of it, there was a certain English-Bar in the Quarter Rosetti, a place of dubious repute. Many derelicts drifted there in search of employment still more dubious. Dregs, scum; the bottom and the top of the kettle; outcasts, whose hand and animus were directed against society; black and brown and white men; not soldiers of fortune, like Ryanne, but their camp-followers. In short, it was there (and Ryanne still felt a dull shame of it) that Wallace, carrying the final instructions of the enterprise, had found him, sleeping off the effects of a shabby rout of the night before. It was there also that he had heard of the history and the worth of the Yhiordes rug and the possibility of its theft. He laughed. To have gone upon an adventure like that, with nothing but the fumes of wine in his head!

For a few pieces of gold he might enroll under his shady banner three or four shining lights who would undertake the disposal of Percival. Not that he wished the young man any harm—no; but business was business, and in some way or another he must be made to vanish from the sight and presence of men for at least two months.

As for Major Callahan's unforeseen danger, the devil could look out for that.

Ryanne consulted his watch, a cheap but trustworthy article, costing a dollar, not to be considered as an available asset. He would give it away later in the day; for he had decided that while he was in funds there would be wisdom in the purchase of a fine gold Longines. A good watch, as every one knows, is always as easily converted into cash as a London bank-note, providing, of course, one is lucky enough to possess either. Many watches had he left behind, in this place or in that; and often he had exchanged the ticket for a small bottle with a green neck. Wherever fortune had gone against him heavily at cards, there he might find his latest watch. Besides getting a new time-piece, no was strongly inclined to leave the bulk of his little fortune in the hotel-safe. One never could tell.

And another good idea, he mused, as he swung the time-piece into his vest-pocket, would be to add the splendor of a small white stone to his modest scarf. There is only one well-defined precept among the sporting fraternity: when flush, buy jewelry. Not to the cause of vanity, not at all; but precious stones and gold watches constitute a kind of reserve-fund against the evil day. When one has money in the pocket the hand is quick and eager to find it. But jewelry is protected by a certain quality of caution; it is not too readily passed over bars and gaming-tables. While the pawnbroker stands between the passion and the green-baize, there's food for thought.

Having settled these questions to his satisfaction, there remained but one other, how to spend his time. It would be useless to seek the English-Bar before noon. Might as well ramble through the native town and

the bazaars. He might pick up some little curio to give to Fortune. So he beckoned to an idle driver, climbed into the carriage, and was driven off as if empires hung upon minutes.

Ryanne never wearied of the bazaars in Cairo. They were to him no less enchanting than the circus-parades of his youth. In certain ways, they were not to be compared with those in Constantinople and Smyrna; but, on the other hand, there was more light, more charm, more color. Perhaps the magic nearness of the desert had something to do with it, the rainless skies, the ever-recurring suggestions of antiquity. His lively observation, his sense of the picturesque and the humorous, always close to the surface, gave him that singular impetus which makes man a prowler. This gift had made possible his success in old Bagdad. Some years before he had prowled through the narrow city streets, had noted the windings, the blind-alleys and had never forgotten. Faces and localities were written indelibly upon his memory.

One rode to the bazaars, but walked through them or mounted donkeys. Ryanne preferred his own legs. So did Mahomed. Once, so close did he come that he could have put his two brown hands round the infidel's throat. But, patience. Did not the Koran teach patience among the higher laws? Patience. He could not, madly as he had dreamed, throttle the white liar here in the bazaars. That would not bring the Holy Yhiordes to his hands. He must wait. Out into the desert, where no man might be his master. Oh, the Holy Yhiordes should be his again; it was written.

The cries, the shouts, the tower of Babel reclaimed; the intermingling of the races of the world; the Englishman, the American, the German, the Italian, the Frenchman, the Greek, the Levantine, the purple-black Ethiopian, the bronze Nubian; the veiled women, the naked children; all the color-tones known to art, but predominating, that marvelous faded tint of blue, the Cairene blue, in the heavens, in the waters, in the dyes.

"Make way, O my mother!" bawled a donkey-boy to the old crone peddling matches.

"Backsheesh! Backsheesh!" in the eight tones of the human voice. From the beggar, his brother, his uncle, his grandfather, his children and his children's children. "Backsheesh, backsheesh!"

"To the right!" was shrilled into Ryanne's ear; and he dodged. A troop of donkeys passed, laden with tourists, unhappy, fretful, self-conscious. A water-carrier brushed against him, and he whiffed the fresh dampness of the bulging goat-skin. A woman, the long, black head-veil streaming out behind in the clutch of a monkey-like hand of a toddling child, carried a terra-cotta water-jug upon her head. The grace with which she moved, the abruptness of the color-changes, caught Ryanne's roving eye and filled it with pleasure.

Dust rose and subsided, eddied and settled; beggars blind and one-eyed squatted in it, children tossed it in play, and beasts of burden shuffled through it.

The roar in front of the shops, the pressing and crowding of customers, the high cries of the merchants; the gurgle of the waterpipes, the pleasant fumes of coffee, the hardy loafers before the khans or caravansaries; a veiled face at a lattice-window; the violet shadows in a doorway; the sunshine upon the soaring mosques; a true believer, rocking and mumbling over his tattered Koran; gold and silver and jewels; amber and copper and brass; embroideries and rugs and carpets; and the pest of fleas, the plague of flies, the insidious smells.

Rarely one saw the true son of the desert, the Bedouin. He disdained streets and walls, and only necessity brought him here among the polyglot and the polygon.

Ryanne found himself inspecting "the largest emerald in the world, worth twelve thousand pounds," which looked more like a fine hexagonal of onyx than a gem. It was one of the curiosities of the bazaars, however, and tourists were generally round it in force. To his expeglenced eye it was no more than a fine specimen of emerald quartz, worth what any fool of a collector was willing to pay for it. From this bazaar he passed on into the next, and there he saw Fortune.

And as Mahomed, always close at haid, saw the hard lines in Ryanne's face soften, the cynical smile become tender, he believed he saw his way to strike.

CHAPTER IX.

The Bitter Fruit.

Fortune had a hearty contempt for persons who ate their breakfast in bed. For her the glory of the day was the fresh fairness of the morning, when every one's step was buoyant, and all life stirred energetically. There was cheer and hope everywhere; men faced their labors with clear eye and feared nothing; women sang at their work. It was only at the close of day that despair and defeat stalked the highways. So she was up with the sun, whether in her own garden or in these odd and mystical cities. Thus she saw the native as he was, not as he later in the day pretended to be, for the benefit of the Feringhi about to be stretched upon the sacrificial stone. She saw, with gladness, the honeybee thirling the rose, the plowman's share baring the soil—the morning, the morning, the two or three hours that were all, all her own. Her mother was always irritable and petulant in the morning, and her uncle never developed the gift of speech till after luncheon.

She had the same love of prowling that lured Ryanne from the beaten paths. She was not inquisitive but curious, and that ready disarming smile of hers opened many a portal.

She was balancing upon her gloved palm, thoughtfully, a Sondanese headtrinket, a pendant of twisted gold wires, flawed emeralds and second pearls, really exquisite and not generally to be found outside the expensive shops in the European quarters, and there infrequently. The merchant wanted 20 pounds for it. Fortune shook her head, regretfully. It was far beyond her means. She sighed. Only once in a great while she saw something for which her whole heart cried out. This pendant was one of these.

"I will give you five pounds for it. That is all I have with me."

"Salaam, madame," said the jeweler, reaching for the pendant.

"If you will send it to the Hotel Semiramis this afternoon—" But she faltered at the sight of the merchant's incredulous smile.

"I'll give you ten for it; not a piastre more. I can get one like it in the Sharia Kamel for that amount."

Both Fortune and the merchant turned.

"You, Horace?"

"Yes, my child. And what are you doing here alone, without a dragoman?"

"Oh, I have been through here alone many times. I'm not afraid. Isn't it beautiful. He wants 20 pounds for it, and I can not afford that."

She had not seen him in many weeks, yet she accepted his sudden appearance without question or surprise. She was used to his turning up at unexpected moments. Of course, she had known that he was in Cairo; where her mother and uncle were this secretive man was generally within calling. There had been a time when she had eagerly plied him with questions, but he had always erected barriers of evasion, and finally she ceased her importunities, for she concluded that her questions were such. No matter to whom she turned, there was no one to answer her questions, questions born of doubt and fear.

"Ten pounds," repeated Ryanne, a hand in his pocket.

The merchant laughed. Here were a young man and his sweetheart. His experience had taught him, and not unwisely, that love is any easy victim, too proud to haggle, too generous to bargain sharply. "Twenty," he reiterated.

"Salaam!" said Ryanne. "Good day!" He drew the somewhat resisting hand of Fortune under his arm and made for the door. "Sh!" he whispered. "Leave it to me." They gained the street.

The merchant was dazed. He had misjudged what he now recognized as an old hand. The two were turning up another street when he ran out, shouting to them and waving the pendant. Ryanne laughed.

"Ten pounds. I am a poor man, effendi, and I need the money. Ten pounds. I am giving it away." The merchant's eyes filled with tears, a trick left to him from out the ruins of his youth, that ready service to forestall the merited rod.

Ryanne counted out ten sovereigns and put the pendant in Fortune's hand. And the pleasure in his heart was such as he had not known in many days. The merchant wisely hurried back to his shop.

"But . . . " she began protestingly.

"Tut, tut! I have known you since you wore short dresses and tam-o'-shanters."

"I really can not accept it as a gift. Let me borrow ten pounds."

"And why can't you accept this little gift from me?"

She had no ready answer. She Yhiodes rug.

"It was very brave of you But has it ever occurred to you that it wasn't honest?"

"Honest?" frankly astonished that she should question the ethics. "Oh, I say, Fortune; you don't call it dishonest to get the best of a pagan! Aren't they always getting the best of us?"

"If you had bargained with him and beaten him down, it would have gazed steadily at the dull pearls and the flaky emeralds. She could not ask him where he had got those sovereigns. She could not possibly be so cruel. She could not dissemble in words like her mother. That gold she knew to be a part of a dishonest bargain whose forestep had been a theft—more, a sacrilege. Her honesty was like pure gold, unalloyed, unmixed with sophistic subterfuges. That the young man who had purchased the rug might be mildly peccable had not yet occurred to her.

"Why not, Fortune?" Ryanne was very earnest, and there was a pinch at his heart.

"Because . . . "

"Don't you like me, just a little?"

"Why, I do like you, Horace. But I do not like any man well enough to accept expensive gifts from him. I do not wish to hurt you, but it is impossible. The only concession I'll make is to borrow the money."

"Well, let it go at that." He was too wise to press her.

"And can you afford to throw away ten pounds?" with assumed lightness. "My one permanent impression of you is the young man who was always forced to borrow carfare whenever he returned from Monte Carlo."

"A fool and his money. But I'm a rich man now," he volunteered. And briefly he sketched the exploit of the been different. But, Horace, you stole it; you admit that you did."

"I took my life in my hands. I think that evened up things."

"No. And you sold it to Mr. Jones?"

"Yes, and Mr. Jones was only too glad to buy it. I told him the facts. He wasn't particularly eager to bring up the ethics of the case. Why, child, what the deuce is a Turk? I shouldn't cry out if some one stole my Bible."

"Good gracious! do you carry one?"

"Well, there's always one on the room-stand in the hotels I patronize."

"I suppose it all depends upon how we look at things."

"That's it. A different pair of spectacles for every pair of eyes."

If only he weren't in love with her! thought the girl. He would then be an amusing comrade. But whenever he met her he quietly pressed his suit. He had never spoken openly of love, for which she was grateful, but his attentions, his little kindnesses, his unobtrusive protection when those other men were at the villa, made the reading between the lines no difficult matter.

"What shall you do if this Mahomed you speak of comes?"

"Turn him loose upon our friend Jones," with a laugh.

"And what will he do to him?"

"Carry him off to Bagdad and chop off his head," Ryanne jested.

"Tell me, is there any possibility of Mr. Jones coming to harm?"

"Can't say." Her concern for Percival annoyed him.

"Is it fair, when he paid you generously?"

He did not look into the grave eyes. They were the only pair that ever disconcerted him. "My dear Fortune, it's a question which is the more valuable to me, my skin or Percival's."

"It isn't fair."

"From my point of view it's fair enough. I warned him; I told him the necessary facts, the eventual dangers. He accepted them all with the Yhiordes. I see nothing unfair in the deal, since I risked my own life in the first place."

"And why must you do these desperate things?"

"Oh, I love excitement. My one idea in life is to avoid the humdrum."

"Is it necessary to risk your life for these excitements? Is your life nothing more to you than something to experiment with?"

"Truth, sometimes I don't know, Fortune. Sometimes I don't care. When one has gambled for big stakes, it is hard to play again for penny points."

"A strong, healthy man like you ought not to court death."

"I do not seek it. My only temptation is to see how near I can get to the Man in the Shroud, as some poet calls it, without being touched. I'll make you my confessor. You see, it is like this. A number of wearied men recently formed a company whereby monotony became an obsolete word in our vocabulary. You must not think I'm jesting; I'm serious enough. This company ferrets out adventures and romances and sells them to men of spirit. I became a member, and the trip to Bagdad is the result. One never has to share with the company. The rewards are all yours. All one has to do is to pay a lump sum down for the adventure furnished. You work out the end yourself, unhindered and unassisted."

"Are you really serious?"

"Never more so. Now, Percival Algernon has always been wanting an adventure, but the practical side of him has made him hold aloof. I told him about this concern, and he refuses to believe in it. So I am going to undertake to prove it to him. This is confidential. You will say nothing, I know."

"He will come to no harm physically?"

"Lord, no! It will be mild and innocuous. Of course, if any one told him that an adventure was toward for his especial benefit, it would spoil all. I can rely upon your silence?"

She was silent. He witnessed her indecision with distrust. Perhaps he had said too much.

"Won't you promise? Haven't I always been kind to you, Fortune, times when you most needed kindness?"

"I promise to say nothing." But if any harm comes to that young man, either in jest or in earnest, I will never speak to you again."

"I see that, after getting Percival Algernon into an adventure, I've got to cicerone him safely out of it. Well I accept the resopnsibility." Some days later he was going to recall this assurance.

"Sometimes I wonder * *" pensively.

"Wonder about what?"

"What manner of man you are."

"I should have been a great deal better man had I met you ten years ago."

"What? When I was 11?" with a levity intended to steer him away from this channel.

"You know what I mean," he answered, moody and dejected.

She opened her purse and dropped the pendant into it, but did not speak.

"Ten years ago," abstractedly. "What a lot of things may happen in ten years! Deaths, births, marriages," he went on; "the snuffing out of kingdoms and republics; wars, panics, famine; honor to some and dishonor to others. It kind of makes a fellow grind his teeth, little girl; it kind of makes him shut his fists and long to run amuck."

"Why should a strong, intelligent man, such as you are, think like that? You are resourceful and unafraid. Why should you talk like that? You are young, too. Why?"

He stopped and looked full into her eyes. "Do you really wish to know?"

"Had I better?" with a wisdom beyond her years.

"No, you had better not. I'm not a good man, Fortune, as criterions go. I've slipped here and there; I've gambled and drunk and squandered my time. Why, in my youth I was as model a boy as ever was Percival. Where the divarication took place I can't say. There's always two forks in the road, Fortune, and many of us take the wrong one. It's easier going. Fine excuse; eh? Some persons would call me a scoundrel, a blackleg; in some ways, yes. But in the days to come I want you always to remember the two untarnished spots upon my shield of honor: I have never cheated a man at cards nor run away with his wife. The devil must give me these merits, however painful it may be to him. Ten years ago, only a decade; good Lord! it's like a hundred years ago, sometimes."

Fortune breathed with difficulty. Never before had he taken her into his confidence to such extent. She essayed to speak; the old terror seemed fairly to smother her. It was not what he had told her, but what she wished to but dared not ask. She was like Bluebeard's wife, only she had not the moral courage to open the door of the grisly chest. * * * Her mother, her uncle; what of them, ah, what of them? The crooked street vanished, the roar dwindled away; she was alone, all, all alone.

"I suppose I ought not to have told you," he said, troubled at the misery he saw gathered in her eyes and vaguely conscious of what had written it there. "Your mother and uncle have been very kind to me. They know less of me than you do. I have been to them a kind of errand-boy; a happy-go-lucky fellow, who cheered them when they had the doldrums." With forced cheerfulness he again took her hand and snuggled it under his arm, giving it a friendly, reassuring pat. "I'll not speak to you of love, child, but a hair of your head is more precious to me than all Midas' gold. Whenever I've thought of you, I've tried to be good. Honestly."

"And can't you go back to the beginning and start anew?" tremulously.

"Can anyone go back. The moving finger writes. An hour is a terrible thing when you look to see what can happen in it. But come; sermons! I'd far rather see you smile. Won't you?"

She tried to, but to him it was sadder than her tears would have been.

For an hour they walked through the dim and musty street. He exerted himself to amuse her and fairly succeeded. But never did the unaccountable fear, that presage of misfortune, sleep in her heart. And at last, when he took her to her carriage and bade her goodby till dinner, a half-formed idea began to grow in her brain; to save Mr. Jones without betraying Ryanne.

The latter's carriage was at the other end of the bazaars; so he strode sullenly through the press, rudely elbowing those who got in his way. An occasional curse was flung after him; but his height, his breadth of shoulder, his lowering face, precluded anything more active. The Moslems had a deal of faith in the efficacy of curses; so the jostled ones rested upon the promise of these, satisfied that directly, or in the near future, Allah would blast the unbelieving dog in his tracks.

What cleverness the mother and scallawag of an uncle had shown to have kept the child in ignorance all these years! That she saw darkly, as through a fog, he was perfectly sure. Sooner or later the storm would burst upon her innocent head, and then God alone knew what would become of her. Oh, damn the selfish, sordid world! At that instant a great longing rolled over him to cut loose from all these evil webs, to begin anew somewhere, even if that somewhere were but a wilderness, a clearing in a forest.

This moment flashed and was gone. Next, he reviewed with chagrin and irritation the folly of his ultimatum of the preceding night. He had had not the slightest semblance of a plan in his head. Sifted down, he saw only his savage and senseless humor and the desire to stir up discord. Gioconda was right. Fortune was above them all, in feeling, in instinct, in loyalty. What right had he, roisterer by night that he was, predaceous outlaw, what right had he to look upon Fortune as his own? Harm her? He would have lopped off his right arm first.

Well, he had but little time, and Percival Algernon called for prompt action. The young fool was smitten with Fortune. Anyone could see that. As he shouldered his pathway to the carriage, his eyes seeing but not visualizing objects, three brown men glided in between him and the carriage-step.

To be Continued.

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Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Earth as a Moon.

Harper's Weekly.

Were we transported to the planet Venus, a peculiar set of views could be obtained of our earth, enabling us to see ourselves, to some extent at least, as others see us. Venus is about the same size as the earth, is somewhat closer to the sun, and has more atmosphere than the earth. When the earth and Venus are nearest together they are, of course, on the same side of the sun, and in consequence of this the earth does not see more than a very small part of Venus illuminated; but Venus, on the other hand, sees all of one side of the earth illuminated and is, therefore, able to claim she has something that takes the place of a moon—for the earth to Venus at this time looks very large and bright, almost as much so as our moon does to us.

If we could see all the illuminated surface of Venus on these occasions we should have quite a distinct second moon. When we do see all of her illuminated surface she is on the opposite side of the sun from us, and consequently at an enormous distance; yet she is so brilliant as to prevent us from seeing her surface distinctly.

But to our own moon we appear in the best light as a moon. A full earth as seen from the moon, according to Todd and other astronomers, is a very inspiring sight. It can at once be seen why this is necessarily true. The earth is several times larger than the moon and would appear in the heavens as a disk about 14 times the size of the moon. It would probably shine with a variable light, due to the shifting clouds of the earth, though the light is, of course, reflected from the sun and the reflection is due in part to the upper surfaces of the clouds.

The outlines of the continents of the earth appear very clearly to the moon as if they were formed in papier mache on a globe. Cities of comparatively large size could be made out with ease in case observers were there to make them out. The intensity of the reflected earthlight would be as much as 14 moons, and would enable the Selenites, if such there were, to read or work in comparative day light.

The Chinese Barber.

There is a custom in China, or at least so rumor has it, that no good Chinese may grow a beard until he is a grandfather. Reports on the razor business at Swatow would seem to indicate indeed that no good Chinese is able to grow a beard until he has attained a mature age. The Chinese face is generally as smooth as the proverbial oriental tongue and beards are not of that tantalizing vigor seen in the northern countries. As a result of the queue cutting consequent on the recent revolution, an increased demand for certain barbers' supplies has been felt. Barber shops were the exception rather than the rule in China in the old days, itinerant barbers attending to their customers' wants in the streets or in the customer's home. The tendency in Swatow seems to be to do away with the barber entirely and substitute therefor the razor in the home. Many families now own their own hair clippers, which, according to consular trade reports, seem to be regarded as the only instrument to use in hair cutting. The Chinese, as a rule, do not have heavy beards. In the old Manchu days when the head had to be shaved, the scraping of the Chinese pate was a serious matter. Now, however, with a clipped head, there is little shaving. The safety razor is being exploited in Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

The FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Could some one tell whether soap suds made of the new kinds of soap is as good to give to hogs as the old-fashioned lye soap?—H., Cromwell, Ind.

Will some reader give information concerning the proper way of starting asparagus beds? I have several hundred plants started, but do not know when to transplant or how to treat the soil.—L., Plummer, Idaho.

Will some reader please tell me where I can obtain milch goats?—L., Theresa, N. Y.

Will some one give a remedy for pigs that suck the trough?—B., Linn, W. Va.

Will some one tell how to exterminate the Canadian thistle?—M., Victor, O.

Remedies for Colic.

For colic in horses give the horse one quart of raw potatoes twice a week.—T., Dale, Ind.

Another remedy is one ounce of laudanum.—M., Chesaning, Mich.

Tanning Snake Hides.

Place the hides, wrong side out, in chestnut oak, white oak or birch bark ooze. Do not have the ooze too strong at first and air the skins every day for about a week, then increase the strength of the ooze.—A., Roncrovert, W. Va.

Lung Fever in Pigs.

Place ten drops of tincture of acomite in a tablespoon of water for each pig. Either place in food or drench once a day. Be careful not to get any into the lungs, as it will cause death.—J. T., Elwell, Mich.

For the Dry Farmer.

The moisture supply for the growth of plants in dry land agriculture comes from the natural precipitation. The greater portion of our rainfall comes during the winter months. Plants are not growing at this season and can not make use of the moisture as it comes. How best to hold and conserve the winter precipitation is the problem. It has been found at the agricultural experiment station at Pullman that soil which is in a loose, open condition will take in and hold from 15 to 35 per cent more moisture than one which is in a hard, compact condition. Soils which have been thoroughly loosened up during late summer and early fall, before the rainy season, either by thorough discing or fall plowing, give yields of from five to ten bushels per acre more than the same type of soils that are allowed to go through the winter untouched after harvest. Discing to a depth of four or five inches as soon after harvest as practicable, is just as efficient and beneficial as fall plowing, and is easier and more economically accomplished. More of the winter rainfall will be held, run-off and washing will be prevented and the soil will be benefited, where the stubble land has been given a thorough discing during late summer or early fall. Try it!—Washington Experiment Station.

Commandments for Alfalfa Growers.

Thou shalt not sow alfalfa seed on wet or undrained land.

Thou shalt not sow alfalfa seed on acid or sour land, but shalt apply calcium in the form of lime, or ground limestone rock.

Thou shalt supply alfalfa land with an abundance of stable manure.

Thou shalt thoroughly prepare the alfalfa seed bed.

Thou shalt sow only good alfalfa seed, free from noxious weeds.

Thou shalt inoculate the soil if thou wouldst reap the best benefits from the alfalfa crop.

Thou shalt not sow in late fall, if thou wouldst obtain a creditable stand.

The Poultry Yard in Fall.

All preparations that are to be made in the poultry yard before winter must be made early in the fall so that the hens will be accustomed to the change and will have time to get back to laying before cold weather sets in. Now is the time to make the preparations.

Remove all the old litter and nesting material and burn. Do not allow it to accumulate in the yards for it will serve as a wholesale breeder of disease, which will mean trouble for you and death to the fowls. The best plan is always to keep everything clean. It is the cheapest, too.

After everything has been removed from the house and it has had a thorough scrubbing, give it a good painting all over with whitewash and a disinfectant made of crude carbolic acid. If you cannot do this, any of the commercial disinfectants will do. Paint the roost with it an hour or two before the hens go to roost and it will do away with the lice.

If you are planning any new buildings or yards, they should be made at once, for it will be fatal to the production of the winter eggs you are expecting, if you wait until cold weather comes. The hens naturally require some time to get accustomed to the new order of things, so keep it in mind when making changes.

Gather a good supply of road dust for use in the dust box this winter. There is nothing that the hens enjoy more than a good dust bath and it is by far the cheapest lice remedy that you could get. Put up a barrel full and you will have enough to last all winter.

If the nights get pretty cold in your locality in the winter it will be a good plan to make roosting closets for the laying hens. It will serve to keep up the production of eggs. It is almost inexpense and will more than repay you for the expense and trouble taken to make it.

If you need new feed hoppers get them at once. Nothing like being prepared for winter when it comes. If you keep putting it off you are liable to forget it altogether until cold weather is here, and then you will be forced to make the necessary changes at the expense of your profits.—S., in Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

Live Stock Paragraphs.

Time was when hogs were supposed to have had excellent care when they had all the grain and sleep they wanted in an 8x10 pen. Nowadays a good pasturage of clover, alfalfa or rape is considered an indispensable adjunct in the hog raising business by all farmers who are interested in economical pork production.

By keeping live stock the farmer not only gets the value of the feed as beef and pork, but the increase in the fertility of his soil by the addition of the manure is of sufficient value to him to justify this phase of agriculture.

The farmer who keeps a swill barrel for the kitchen refuse should be sure to screen it carefully to avoid the breeding of flies and the spread of disease. This is a very important subject and should receive due consideration.

Catch that lame ewe and see if she isn't in the first stages of foot rot. Looks like it from here, though it may be that her hoof only needs trimming.

For a man to buy his cows is seldom a good policy, as but few men will sell their best. To raise them is better, provided he raises good cows.

When you see the sheep nibbling at their sides take a good look at them. There is something wrong. See if you can't find some ticks.

Are you keeping a lot of horses for which you have no special need? Let the other fellow have them at present prices.

See to it that the colt does not become constipated. A small dose of castor oil is a good thing to get the bowels started.

Don't neglect the stock in the far pasture. See that they get plenty of water and salt for their requirements.

The day is not far distant when the scrub hog will be only a memory. Hasten its coming.

There is no animal that responds more quickly or profitably to good treatment than the pig.

When pure bred swine are kept for breeding purposes they should be given every opportunity for bone and muscle development, rather than the production of fat.

In practically every town there is a good market for dairy products and fresh eggs, as well as some of the other farm products at the leading hotel, restaurant or bakery. Cultivate their trade and you will be surprised to see how profitable it can be made.

Many people hold that if a horse is properly raised from a colt it will never need a whip. What are usually called the bad traits of horses are usually the faults of the people who have handled them. Some bad traits are hereditary, but they trace back to the bad management of the ances... The more good sense the man has, the less punishment his team will need. It is practically all a matter of good common sense.

Colts, above all other animals, must develop into good strong animals. To promote large and strong development they must be fed on feed containing an abundance of protein and mineral matter—clover hay, oats and wheat bran, together with some corn and roughage. Free pasture range every day in the year when they can get out is a necessity.

Home-Made Cream Cheese.

For a three-pound cream cheese that is good at five weeks old and better with age take five gallons of sweet milk, cream and all of it has set over night, and heat in boiler or pan till milk warm. Dissolve half a rennet tablet in half a cup of cold water and stir into the milk, then add one tablespoonful of salt, stir well and remove from the fire. Let it set seven to ten minutes, or until it turns to clabber. With the hand or spoon stir well to separate the curd from the wey, then set again for five minutes. When the curd has settled in the bottom remove it with the hands and let drain in cloth. Break it in pieces every ten minutes and it will be nicely drained in half an hour. Then cut the curd in inch pieces, put in a crock or pan and pour hot, not boiling, water over it until covered. Let it stand five minutes or until it is tough like leather, cut in pieces once more and salt as for butter, and it is ready for the press.

To make a press melt the top and bottom off an apple or syrup can and make ends or followers of inch boards just to fit inside the can. Grease a cloth with butter or lard, line the can and pour in the curd, fold the cloth over, put on the followers and set in a slanting place to drain with a weight of 15 pounds over it. Let it set 24 hours, then remove from the can, take off cloth and grease well. Put on a flytight screen and turn every day till ready to use. Wrap in a damp vinegar cloth to prevent cracking.—P. J.

Summer Tillage.

Thorough summer tillage of all crops capable of cultivation, fruit trees, berry vines, field crops, etc., is extremely important yet very feebly recognized, particularly in humid sections. Numerous observations made in and about Puyallup Valley show very clearly that at least 90 per cent of the farmers have no conception of the importance of thorough summer tillage and are not securing over one-fourth and many not over one-tenth of possible results, principally through lack of proper tillage.

Summer surface tillage accomplishes three objects:

1. Conserves moisture. The effects of the annual summer drouth in western Washington may be largely overcome by thorough surface tillage, if begun while there is plenty of moisture in the ground. Tillage does not create moisture, it simply prevents its evaporation from the soil.

2. Destroys weeds. Even though there may be moisture enough to supply both the weeds and the growing crop, the weeds will rob the crop of available plant food. Ther is seldom much surplus available plant food in the soil at any given time, and usually not so much as the crop would use if there were more available.

3. Keeps the soil open, permitting the entrance of air, thus aiding a more rapid development of available plant food.

Summer tillage should usually be shallow, not over three inches deep, and frequent enough to keep the soil clean and the surface loose. If the surface of the soil becomes crusted or beaten down by heavy rains, it should be cultivated to break the crust and loosen the surface, even though it may be clean. If there is no rain for several weeks, the surface should be loosened about every ten days anyway. Any tool may be used that will accomplish the results desired most economically. Due consideration must be given to specific requirements or peculiarities of crops.—Washington State Experiment Station.

Dehorning Cows.

Some cows are naturally very bossy, a temperament which is not improved by age. The only remedy is to remove the horns.

For some unaccountable reason pure bred dairy cows all have horns as a part of their natural equipment. Ayrshires have especially dangerous horns, as fashion demands that Ayrshires have horns that project forward and upward. Red Polls and Polled Durham are the only exceptions, and these are really beef breeds.

There is very little danger to the cow in having her horns sawed off, and not much discomfort, judging from her actions. Usually there is no loss of blood or appetite, and the milk flow remains normal or nearly so.

A sharp fine tooth saw is better than clippers for the older animals. Clippers sometimes smash the skeleton bones inside the horn and prevent healing properly. For young cattle the better kinds of knife instruments work very well.

Stalk Borers in Indiana.

Two insects are causing a tremendous lot of worry in the ranks of Indiana potato and tomato growers this year judging from the inquiries which are daily pouring into the office of Prof. James Troop, entomologist at Purdue University, and unless something is done to check their onslaught, growers in this state will find themselves losers to the extent of hundreds and even thousands of dollars. The fact that these insects both bore into the stems of the plants has given them the popular name of "tomato stalk borer" and "potato stalk borer."

"The former is a member of the night-flyer family to which the cutworm moths belong, and not only infests tomato plants, but corn and several other grain and forage crops. It is also fond of many of the common weeds of the state, such as the cocklebur, ragweed, and wherever these weeds are found in or near a tomato field, the tomato plants are very likely to suffer from the borers."

Prof. Troop describes the adult moth as a grayish, with the outer edge of the front wing of a lighter shade and bordered within by a lighter colored cross-line. The moth lays clusters of 50 eggs or more on weeds near the ground where they pass the winter. These hatch early in May and the young larvae begin feeding in the tissue of the leaves. They soon work their way down into the stems, which they bore out, causing the stalks to wither and die. The larvae is very industrious, and is often known to cause the death of several plants. When it is full grown in July, the larvae is about an inch in length and is recognized by five white stripes on the back and sides of the body. It remains in the pupa state in the lower part of the burrow, and remains in this state for three weeks, when the moth comes forth and is soon ready to lay the eggs which are to carry the species over the winter. Fortunately, there is only one brood during the year.

"This borer is essentially a lesson to Indiana farmers in the value of clean farming," comments Prof. Troop. "All weeds in the tomato field should be destroyed, preferably by plowing in the fall. This will dispose of the eggs for the succeeding crop. The infested stalks should, of course, be cut and burned as soon as discovered. This will aid materially in eliminating the insects, and Dame Nature comes to the rescue quite readily in the shape of parasites which will attack many of the caterpillars and destroy thousands of them in a season."

The potato stalk borer, which if closely related to the plum circullo, is found in several of our cultivated crops, but principally the potato. It is almost as devastating as the leaf-eating beetle which Indiana farmers have had to contend with. The adult, is a small, ashen-gray bettle less than one-fourth on an inch long. The egg is laid in a small hole at the base of the potato stalk; the beetle makes this hole with its long snout or proboscis. The egg hatches in a few days and the little, white grub gets its nourishment from the stalk. They continue boring in the stalks until August, and sometimes until September, and during these few months are able to cause an enormous loss to potato growers. They pupate in the stalks near the surface of the ground, remaining here until the following spring.

"The only way to eradicate the insects," contends Prof. Troop, "is to destroy their homes. The insect feeding entirely within the stem of the plant, like the tomato borer, cannot be harmed by spraying with poisonous substances, and all the farmer can do is to clean up all the dead potato tops after the crop is harvested and burn them. It is also desirable to clean up all the "horse nettles" or "bull nettles" which belong to the potato family of plants and destroy them in like manner. Growers of late varieties of Indian potatoes should be on the look-out for this insect, as it is especially damaging to such varieties, its life history showing that the insect does not have sufficient time to do any great damage before the earlier varieties mature."

Have Plenty of Water.

The severe drought last year should teach the importance of plenty of good stock water. When ponds, lakes and creeks are dry and the pasture has no water for the animals the stockman is under the necessity of hauling stock water or driving the animals to water. Either of these contingencies is unfortunate and cause considerable expense, not to mention the loss of flesh in animals as a result of insufficient water.

There is no improvement on the farm more desirable than a sufficient water supply. The manager cannot afford to take chances of a failure caused by a few weeks' drought. This might take his time when it was most needed in the crops.

While the water supply is of paramount importance the manner in which it is given the animal should not be overlooked. If the source be a deep well it must be easily and cheaply drawn; if a lake, pond or creek is the source the pasture fences must be so arranged that the animals will have access to the water.

Pumps with engines or windmill power are not expensive; they save an enormous amount of labor; they reduce the necessity of suffering animals and insure an abundant supply when it is needed.

Picking Fruits.

Pears and apples should not be pulled from the trees, as this often separates the stem from the fruit and injures both appearance and keeping qualities. When ready to pick they may be separated from the spurs to which they are attached by turning the fruit upward. This knack is easily mastered by deft-handed pickers.

As a rule, pears ripen more satisfactorily in the storehouse than on the trees. Bartletts may be picked before reaching maturity, and if stored in a cool, darkened room they will become richer than if left on the tree. Loss of pears from rotting at the core may be obviated by early picking.

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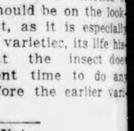

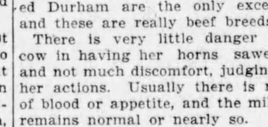

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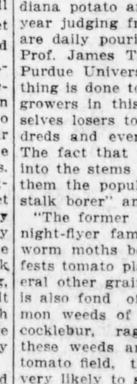

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Bugle Call Restored to France.

By officially restoring the old bugle calls, which had been suppressed for some time, M. Millerand, the French minister of war, has achieved great popularity among the "pioupious." In his proclamation M. Millerand points out that the re-establishment of the bugle calls, "which mark the chief moments in regimental life,' can not fail to exercise a "happy effect on the spirit of the soldier by restoring to the barracks an entirely desirable gayety and animation." He therefore decrees the re-establishment in all regiments provided with bugles of the reveille, the "dinner call," the muster and the curfew.—London Globe.

The Finest Wild Rose.

The world's finest wild rose is the great brier rose which was introduced in 1889 by the late Colonel Sir Henry Collet from the Shan hills of upper Burma. The specimen in the Himalayan house at Kew refused to bloom until 1910, when four flowers appeared, the number being increased last year to eight.

This year, from the combined effects of the previous hot summer and warm spring, the plant has produced a profusion of large white blossoms with yellow stamens, which have been greatly admired.—Westminster Gazette.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question, not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

QUO VADIS

Please give the meaning of the expression "Quo Vadis."—E. F. T., Shonham Center, Vt.

Quo Vadis is a popular historical novel by the Polish novelist, Henryk Sienkiewicz, published in 1895 and translated into English by Jeremiah Curtin. It deals with the history of Rome in the time of Nero. Its curious title has reference to an ancient legend, which related that Saint Peter, fleeing from Rome and from crucifixion, meets the Lord Christ on the Appian Way. "Lord, whither goest thou?" (Domine, quo vadis?), cries Peter.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

Will you please publish a description of Maryland and Virginia?—J. P. D., Sioux City, Iowa.

The climate of Maryland is mild, with short and not very severe winters. This state is rich in natural resources. Iron ore is extensively distributed throughout the western part of the state. Limestone and clay and kaolin are found in the middle and western parts of the state. Marble, granite, gneiss and sandstone are also found. There are great deposits of coal in Garret and Allegany counties. Wheat and corn are the principal cereals raised, while truck and dairy farming is carried on extensively. The principal fruits are peaches and apples, which cover many thousands of acres. The population in 1910 was 1,295,346.

The soil of Virginia is fertile. The climate is healthful and not subject to extremes either of heat or of cold. The mountain ranges on the west protect the Great Valley from the cold northwestern winds of winter, while its elevation above the sea level protects it from the extremes of heat during the summer, and makes it equally desirable as a place of residence at all times. In the eastern part the heat of summer is tempered by the sea breezes and the atmosphere is dry. The mean annual rainfall is from 40 to 45 inches, and is well distributed throughout the year. The products are chiefly corn, wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, potatoes and hay. Tobacco ranks as the chief product, while many peanuts are grown. The population of Virginia in 1910 was 2,061,612.

FRANCES E. WILLARD

Will you please give in the Bureau a biography of Frances Willard.—M. D. H., Wellsboro, Pa.

Frances Elizabeth Willard, the American educator and temperance reformer, was born September 28, 1839, and died February 18, 1898. She graduated from a girls' college in Illinois, and in 1859 engaged in teaching. She was appointed professor of esthetics in the Northwestern University 10 years later, and became dean of the Woman's college of that institution in 1871. Later she resigned this position and was elected secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In 1879 she became its president, an office she held until her death. She had great executive ability and a remarkable genius for organization in the management of the union. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and in 1888 became its president. Miss Willard was an advocate of woman suffrage and gave several lectures on the subject. In 1892 she visited England, where she continued her work. Miss Willard also had considerable literary ability and many of her writings are well known.

MARRIAGE LAWS

Please tell in what states the marriage of whites and negroes is prohibited.—H P C., Alvarado, Texas.

Marriage between whites and persons of negro decent is prohibited in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia.

SIAMESE TWINS

Please give a sketch of the Siamese Twins.—S. A. S., Franklin, Pa.

The Siamese twins were born April 15, 1811, and died January 17, 1874. Their birthplace was in Siam, but they died in North Carolina. The name was given to two individuals of Chinese extraction, named Chang and Eng. In 1829 they were brought to the United States and were used for exhibition purposes, after which they settled down near Mt. Airy, in North Carolina, and took up the occupation of farmers. They differed widely in appearance, character and strength, performed their physical functions separately and were addicted to different habits, Chang, being intemperate and irritable, Eng sober and patient. Both were married and had large families of children, a number of whom died young, but showed no malformations at all.

ELBRIDGE GERRY

Please give an account of the life of Elbridge Gerry.—W. C [illegible], Pa.

Elbridge Gerry was an American statesman born in Marblehead, Massachusett, in 1744. He was a successful merchant of his native town and a provincial legislator and patriot. He was specially interested in the naval operations of the revolution and was a founder of the Massachusetts Admiralty Court. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1785 and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was also one of the framers of the Constitution, but refused to sign it. He was again in Congress from 1789 to 1793 and was a special minister to France, in 1797. He was defeated for governor of Massachusetts in 1798, 1801 and 1812, but served in 1810 and 1811. He was elected vice president in 1812 and died in 1814.

DELAWARE CLIMATE

Please describe the climate of Delaware in the Blade.—W. R., Colton, N. Y.

Delaware has a range of temperature intermediate between the severe extremes of New England and the heat of the south. It is also tempered by sea breezes. The spring begins about April 1, and the autumn frosts about the middle of October. The average temperatures run from about 85 degrees in August to 25 degrees in January. The rainfall is from 40 to 45 inches annually. In the swampy districts and southern lowlands there is some malaria, but as a whole the state has a good sanitary record.

THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

I wish that you would tell through the question bureau how the Philippine islands are governed.—H. B. I., Worthington, W. Va.

The legislative power of the government of the Philippines is vested in the Philippine commission, consistng of the original five members and the three Filipinos subsequently appointed. The power of this legislature is limited only by the restrictions imposed by congress, but is subject to control by the President through the secretary of war. The executive authority is exercised by the civil governor, who is assisted by the heads of the four executive departments. The civil governor and the four heads of the executive departments are at the same time members of the commission, or legislative body, the governor being the ex-officio president.

LEPROSY

Will you kindly tell what you can of the disease called leprosy?—V. G., Beavertown, Mich.

The symptoms of leprosy are as follows: Dusky red or livid tubercles of various sizes on the face, ears and extremities; thickened state of the skin with diminution of its sensibility; falling off of the hair, except that of the scalp; hoarse, nasal or lost voice; ulcerations of the surface and extreme fetor. The tubercles vary in size from that of a pea to an olive. Hands, feet and face are generally first affected.

In modern times three kinds of leprosy are recognized. In the first variety the whole body becomes white and scaly, without much interference with the general health. This is the true Biblical leprosy and is rare nowadays. The second variety makes the victim insensible to pains in the hands and feet in its earlier stages, and later on in the arms and legs. It is known as anaesthetic leprosy. The sufferer from this form of the disease is much troubled with dysentery and when the disease is advanced his hands and feet are liable to slough off. The third variety of leprosy is known as the tubercular form. It is distinguished by horrible swellings of loose skin, which becomes discolored. This is the commonest modern variety of the disease and the one most repulsive. Leprosy is very infectious.

PARTY SYMBOLS

Please give the origin of the use of the donkey, elephant and bull moose as party emblems.—L. S. G., Hebron, Neb.

The donkey was first used by Thomas Nast, a cartoonist, to symbolize the element that was attacking Secretary of War Stanton in his coffin. In 1872, Nast used the donkey as the emblem of the Democratic party when the campaign came around. When the New York Herald started and kept up an outcry of the possibility of a third term for Grant, Nast, in 1874, made a cartoon to ridicule the idea. He pictured the Herald as an ass in lion's skin trying to frighten the other animals by his braying. The elephant for the first time was here employed to represent the Republican party. It was pictured as disappearing into a pitfall and climbing out in safety. Following this Nast made a practice of using the elephant to symbolize the Republican party. He marked it "Grand Old Party," which was later changed to G. O. P. Other cartoonists were quick to adopt these symbols and they became well established.

Eight or ten weeks since, after a presidential primary, Mr. Roosevelt enthusiastically announced that he felt like a bull moose. In ridicule, Mr. Roosevelt was referred to as a bull moose, and immediately the animal was adopted as a symbol of the party he represents.

GEORGE A. HENTY

Will you kindly give a short sketch of G. A. Henty?—A. R., New Martinsville, W. Va.

George A Henty, an English novelist, was born December 8, 1832, in Cambridgeshire, England. He was educated at Westminster and Cambridge. He served in the purveyor's department of the army in the Crimean war. As special correspondent of the Standard newspaper he went through the Austro-Italian, Franco-German, Turco-Servian, Abyssinian, and Ashanti campaigns. He wrote eight novels, but is best known by his books for boys, of which he wrote over 100, many of which are based on famous historical events. He died in 1902.

WILLIAM J. BURNS

Please give a short sketch of the life of William J. Burns.—P. A. C., Paw Paw, Mich.

The detective, W. J. Burns, was born in Baltimore, October, 19, 1861. He was educated in the parochial and public schools and at business college. He is president of the William J. Burns National Detective Agency.

MAY FUTRELLE

Kindly give a biography of May Futrelle.—G. F. B., Brookeville, Pa.

May Futrelle, the author, was born at Atlanta, Ga., May 26, 1876. She graduated from the Convent Immaculate Conception at Atlanta and in July, 1895, married Jacques Futrelle, who lost his life in the recent Titanic disaster. She is the author of the "Secretary of Frivolous Affairs," and many short stories.

ECZEMA CURE

Please publish in The Blade a cure for eczema.—L. H., Bosworth, Mo.

Eczema is perhaps the most obstinate of all skin diseases and its cure is one of the most difficult to accomplish. Sometimes the best skin specialist fails to gain any power over the disease. At other times corrections of minute errors in diet will bring about a cure. The only household remedies that could be recommended are those that relieve the itching. One of the best of these is carbolic acid in weak solution—two or three per cent. This may be applied on a bit of absorbent gauze. Special care should be taken not to enclose a particular part completely with the weak carbolic acid. Non-irritating powders such as calamine and oxide of zinc are often useful. When the disease becomes chronic it is apt to be extremely obstinate.

THE INQUISITION

Please give a brief history of the Inquisition.—A. P. O., Stockport, Ohio.

The Inquisition, or Holy Office, was a tribunal established in various Roman Catholic countries to search out and try persons accused of heresy or other offenses against he canons of the church. At the beginning of the 13th century Innocent III. sent legates to the south of France to incite a crusade against the Albigeuses and to assist the bishops in searching for the heretics. The Synod of Toulouse in 1229 issued 45 propositions enjoining on bishops the discovery and punishment of heretics. Until 1298 the inquisitorial courts were only transitory tribunals, but from that time on they became permanent and were successively introduced into Italy, Spain, Germany, and the south provinces of France. In 1478 a papal bull was issued authorizing the establishment of a tribunal in Spain. Charles III. greatly restricted it and Joseph Bonaparte abolished it in 1808. It was restored in 1814, but nevre regained its former power and in 1835 its property was confiscated for payment of the public debt. The inquisition was introduced into Sicily and the Spanish colonies in America. Its organization in Portugal was nearly the same as that of Spain. A supreme tribunal of the inquisition for the whole church was established at Rome in 1543, but since the occupation of Rome by the Italian government in 1870 the inquisition has been abolished in Italy.

The body bearing the name of "Congregation of the Holy Office" is composed of 12 cardinals presided over by the pope. Outside of the territory of the Romanic nations the inquisition never gained a firm footing.

ISLE OF MAN

Please give a description of the Isle of Man.—L. M. Emlenton, Pa.

The Isle of Man is an island of Great Britain lying in the Irish sea. It is traversed from north to south by mountain ranges. The greater part of the island consists of clay; slate, zinc, copper and iron are mined. Agriculture and cattle breeding are carried on to some extent and the fisheries are rich, affording occupation to nearly four thousand men and boys, the produce exceeding sixty thousand pounds annually in value. The inhabitants are of Celtic race, with an admixture of Scandinavian. They have a language of their own, the Manx, which has been almost entirely supplanted by English. The isle has a constitution and government of its own.

EUGENE V. DEBS

Please give a brief sketch of the life of Eugene V. Debs.—H B. T., Prentiss, Ky.

Eugene V. Debs is an Indiana product, having been born in Terre Haute, that state, in 1855. Today he is prominent as a Socialist. Debs was at one time a railroad fireman. He was elected to the Indiana legislature in 1885. Later he became an official in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and from 1893 to 1897 was president of the American Railway union. He conducted the Chicago strike of 1893, and was sent to jail for contempt because of his management of the same. Since 1897 he has been prominently identified with the Socialists. He was a candidate for president in 1900, 1904 and at the last election.

PUBLIC DEBT

Please publish the public debt of the different states.—E. T., Cranesville, W. Va.

The public debts of the states are: Maine, $2,785,383; New Hampshire, $1,-551,148; Vermont, $362,946; Massachusetts, $65,963,005; Rhode Island, $2,619,-928; Connecticut, $1,677,964; New York, $7,498,239; New Jersey, $156,550; Pennsylvania, $374,625; Delaware, $762,092; Maryland, $4,242,394; Virginia, $24,171,-863; North Carolina, $6,754,928; South Carolina, $6,730,439; Georgia $7,876,203; Florida, $1,032,500; Ohio, $4,685,016; Indiana, $2,913,767; Illinois, $2,155,122; Michigan $6,566,366; Wisconsin, $2,278,-068; Minnesota, $1,755,033; Iowa, $49,-589; Missouri, $4,365,635; North Dakota, $968,330; South Dakota, $457,263; Nebraska, $2,005,001; Kansas, $632,000; Kentucky, $2,198,482; Tennessee, $17,-984,468; Alabama, $12,726,569; Mississippi, $2,877,124; Louisiana, $13,592,795; Arkansas, $1,191,382; Oklahoma, $509,-766; Texas, $3,993,119; Montana, $1,203,-769; Idaho, Wyoming, $300,530; Colorado, $3,797,329; New Mexico, $998,923; Arizona, $3,099,333; Utah, $974,492; Nevada, $243,904; Washington, $1,271,391; Oregon, $236,267 and California $2,911,-077.

WILLIAM H. TAFT

Will you please publish a biography of W. H. Taft?—C. L. D., Winterset, Iowa.

William Howard Taft was born in Cincinnati, O., September 15, 1857. He was the son of Alphonso Taft. In 1878 he graduated from Yale, immediately taking up a course in the Law School of Cincinnati college. After graduating from the school Taft began to practice law in Cincinnati. In 1881 he became prosecuting attorney for Hamilton county, and in the following year he was collector of internal revenue. From 1887 to 1890 he was judge of the superior court of Ohio, from 1890 to 1892 solicitor-general of the United States, and from 1892 to 1900 a judge of the United States circuit court. He was appointed chairman of the Philippine commission in 1900 by President McKinley. The following year Taft became the first civil governor of the islands. He established civil government in all the provinces, a public school system, and a health department. He was an excellent administrator. January 1, 1904, he became secretary of war in Roosevelt's cabinet, succeeding Elihu Root. In 1908 Taft was nominated for President by the Republican party. He defeated W. J. Bryan.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. V., Browning, Mo.—Sitting Bull was a Sioux Indian chief, the son of a Sioux chief and had no degree from West Point.

W. P. K., Utica, Ohio—Neither the Dead Sea nor the Mediterranean is lower than the surrounding land.

J. N. C., Burlington, N. C.—The Blade hasn't the book you mention for sale. Doubtless it can be bought at any good book store or of the publishers.

S. W. S., Minneapolis, Minn.—All mail matter must come to you through the post office.

D. E. M., Milan, Ind.—James S. Sherman is a member of the Dutch Reform Church.

J. B. Y., Walker, W. Va.—In 1908 Taft received 7,678,908 votes and Bryan 6,409,104.

L. D., Rogersville, Tenn.—Colonel Roosevelt does not own or operate a newspaper. He is associate editor of the Outlook, a magazine.

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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, August 12.—Senate—The financial operations of the Republican congressional committee were reviewed by Chairman McKinley, who was a witness before the campaign funds investigating committee. Debate was resumed on the postoffice appropriation bill, the goods roads section being eliminated and provision made for a commission to inquire into federal aid in highway construction. The Bourne-Bristow percals post plan was incorporated as a substitute for the house provision. The judiciary committee refused to make a report on the Pomerene resolution dirtcting the attorney general to bring criminal procedings against officers of the Standard Oil and the American Tobacco companies. Senator La Follette, during discussion of the postoffice bill, charged postoffice officials with having rifled his mail, a charge which postal officials declared "absurd."

House—Meeting at noon, an agreement was reached to devote five hours to debate on the Catlin-Gill contest. Theron E. Catlin, Republican, of Missouri, was unseated by a vote of 121 to 71, and Patrick F. Gill, the Democratic contestant, was seated by a vote of 104 to 79. Representative Byrns introduced a bill to appropriate $50,000 to investigate pellegra. A formal call was issued for a Democratic caucus on the battleship question for tomorrow afternoon.

Tuesday, August 13.—Senate—The postoffice appropriation bill was passed containing provisions for a parcels post and permitting clerks to organize. Senator Kenyon introduced a resolution for the investigation of the operation of the interstate commerce law since its enactment and the business of the interstate commerce commission. Representative Lloyd, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee in 1908, testified before the special committee investigating the contributions of the various campaign committees.

House—The wool tariff revision bill was passed over President Taft's veto by a vote of 174 to 80, the Democrats being assisted by 20 Republicans. Majority Leader Underwood appointed Representative Rucker, of Missouri; Page, of North Carolina, and McCall, of Massachusetts, as a committee to investigate speeches attacking public officials inserted in the Congressional Record by Representative Akin under "leave to print." The ways and means committee favorably reported the whisky outrage" bill. The senate and house conferees, after several hours' session, adjourned, wide apart on the Panama canal bill.

Wednesday, August 14.—Senate—The Democratic cotton schedule bill was passed by a vote of 36 to 19. The pension bill was repassed, with provisions agreed to in conference, abolishing all pension agencies after January 31, 1913. The Coosa river dam bill was discussed, but finally displaced by the cotton bill. During debate on the fur seal bill, Senator Hitchcock made an attack on Fish Commissioner Bowers, whom he charged with lobbying to defeat action on the measure. At a night session the new army apropriation bill was passed. The conferees on the Panama canal bill agreed, and the report probably will be called up today. American ships in the foreign trade are denied exemption from tolls.

House—The steel and iron tariff revision bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 173 to 83. The Democrats in caucus received from their "no-battleship" program, and voted, 95 to 11, to support an appropriation for one battleship. The special committee appointed to investigate whether Representative Akin had abused the "leave-to-print" privilege, made a report urging that two of the New York member's speeches be expunged from the Congressional Record. Representative Stanley, chairman of the steel investigating committee, in a speech, denounced the relationship between Col. Roosevelt and George W. Perkins. The house conferees prevailed upon the senate to accept the amendment to the pension bill, which would abolish the pension agencies throughout the country, and establish a central agency in Washington. An agreement was reached between the house and senate conferees on the Panama canal administration bill. Secretary of War Stimson was a witness before the committee investigating the political activities of Major Ray of the army.

Thursday, August 15.—Senate—An agreement was reached to take up at 4 o'clock today the resolution amending the Constitution to provide a six-year term for the President and make him ineligible for a second term. Objection by Senator Penrose prevented an agreement to act on the bill restricting campaign contributions of corporations. The conference report on the sugar bill showed a complete disagreement, forecasting the failure of that measure. Resolutions were agreed to indorsing the Southern Commercial Congress' commission to investigate rural credit systems of Europe. Senator Bacon introduced a bill to prevent the use of American troops abroad while Congress is in session without its consent. House resolution for an investigation of the patent office was agreed to. Senator Pomerene attacked the attorney general for failure to prosecute Standard Oil and American Tobacco company officials. House bill to create a commission on industrial conditions and relations was agreed to. The bill to carry into effect the fur seal treaty was passed, amended to provide for a ten-year closed season. The annual pension bill, carrying $160,000,000, was passed, and now goes to the President. A large number of unobjected bills on the calendar were passed.

House—The house refused, by a vote of 153 to 107, to pass over the President's veto the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The conference report on the pension appropriation bill was agreed to. It abolishes a central agency here in Washington. An emergency resolution extending existing appropriations to September 1 was passed. Chairman Henry, of the rules committee, made an unsuccessful effort to have the house consider the resolution to name a commission to report on the advisability of purchasing Monticello.

Friday, August 16.—Senate.—Conference report on the Panama canal bill was agreed to by a vote of 48 to 18. The attempt to pass the wool and steel tariff bills over the veto failed. The wool bill received 39 and the steel bill only 32 votes. Agreed to consider the Culberson bill to limit campaign contributions by corporations today; bills of lading bill, Monday, and vocational school bill Tuesday. While speaking on the wool bill Senator La Follette attacked the new Progressive party, denounced Roosevelt, and swore new allegiance to progressive Republicanism. A number of important army confirmations were confirmed, but confirmation of Secundino Romero, as marshal for New Mexico, was withdrawn. The Kenyon freight classification bill was passed.

House.—Chairman Hamlin, of the state department expenditures committee, filed an informal report reviving the old charges of dangerous practices in expenditures in the state department. Representative Warburton, in a speech, denounced the preconvention campaign in Washington state. The appropriations committee reintroduced the vetoed legislative appropriation bill, the seven-year tenure provision being eliminated and the commerce court item retained. The new bill also would abolish important bureaus in the state department. The parcels post substitute of Representative Lewis was approved and the house conferees instructed to insist upon it in the place of the Bourne parcels post plan adopted by the senate. Consideration of the Panama canal bill conference report was begun. Agreement was reached to take up the first thing today the naval appropriation bill for the purpose of agreeing to an allowance for one battleship. Representatives Legare, of South Carolina, and Haugen, of Iowa, whose seats in the house were contested, were declared entitled to their seats. An attempt to pass the Carbett tunnel bill over the President's veto failed. The army appropriation bill and the fur seal treaty bill were sent to conference.

Saturday, August 17.—Senate.—Agreed to request house for further conference on army appropriation bill. Conferees agreed to report Alaska "home rule" bill with provision for two house of legislature and a railroad commission. Considered Culberson bill to extend campaign contributions law to corporations, but final action was not taken. Senator Newlands offered resolution proposing joint congressional committee to confer with President for an agreement on tariff legislation; it went over on objection. Alaska "home rule" bill, providing a two-house legislature, was repassed.

House.—Rules committee made special rule prohibiting any point of order against Panama canal bill. Voted down, 150 to 79, proposal for provision for two battleships in naval appropriation bill, and sent bill back to conference with instructions for acceptance of senate's compromise for one vessel. Repassed legislative-executive-judicial bill with provision for abolishing commerce court, but without seven-year tenure civil service provision. Adopted conference report on Panama canal bill containing provisions for free passage of American coastwise shipping and admittance of shipbuilding material to canal zone free of duty. Vote on election contest case against Representative Bowman, Pennsylvania, was postponed until December session.

FINDS AN ELIXIR TO CURE OLD AGE

Philadelphia Doctor Says He Has Found Specific to Control Tissues.

Philadelphia, August 20.—An "elixir of life" which in 1,000 tests has been found to cure not only acute and chronic diseases, including neurasthenia, melancholia, locomotor ataxia, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, epilepsy and rheumatism, but also to "cure" old age and to be a potent factor in building up the character of the patient, has been discovered by Dr. Frank R. Starkey, of 445 S. 44th street, this city.

The formula of Dr. Starkey, who is one of the most reputable physicians in Philadelphia, has met the approval of the leading medical men of this city, and the New York Medical Journal has said of it editorially: "Its far-reaching meaning can hardly be overestimated."

Dr. Starkey makes no secret of the composition of the polyglandular extract that he has employed with such remarkable results. In 1908 he enlisted the assistance of 50 volunteer subjects, 25 men and 25 women, ranging in age from 20 to 35 years.

Injected Into the Muscles.

Fifteen minims of the newly devised polyglandular extract was administered daily to each subject by intramuscular injection. The diet of each was controlled and an accurate record of physical conditions was kept as before.

"Th's was continued for two weeks," Dr. Starkey says. "The results were increased appetite and muscular and mental efficiency. They were able to stand more mental and physical exertion. They increased in weight on an average eight pounds during the two weeks and declared they felt unusually well and strong. The blood pressure in all cases was increased."

"But would this prove true in disease?" was the next question to demand consideration.

"That question has been settled beyond all possibility of doubt in the four years that have elapsed from the time of the first experiments. It has been answered by the long list of persons who are now completely well, but who would at one time have been given up as hopeless cases."

Tested His Own Cure.

Dr. Starkey is 30 years old, but appears younger. Two years ago he looked nearly 50 after many years of constant unremitting research. The change was brought about by the injection of his own formula into himself.

"Old age is a condition that can be cured. People can really be made young," was declared by Dr. Starkey in explaining his elixir.

"There are certain vital organs or ductless glands in the human organism that are continually manufacturing a physical agent without which we could not live. They control the process known as metabolism, by which the living tissues are being continually renewed. They control vitality. They are, in fact, life itself.

"So powerful is their influence upon the human organism that I could make a race of giants or dwarfs, or of goggle-eyed idiots by taking people in adolescense and simply disturbing the balance of proportion among these glands.

"Disease germs are continually entering the body, but as long as these vital centers are functionating properly the system is in a condition to resist their onslaughts."

The rapidy with which rats multiply is the main reason why man appears to make so little headway in their destruction. It is calculated that a single pair of rats and their progeny, breeding without interruption and suffering no losses, would in three years increase to more than twenty millions.

Parcels Post Rates.

The "zone" parcels post bill, introduced by Senator Bourne, makes it necessary to buy near home, the American Agriculturist complains. Its postal rates are established in zones of 50, 200, 500, 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 miles. The rate of 12 cents a pound proposed in the 2,000-mile zone, the American Agriculturist points out, exceeds by a 4 cents the present prepaid express rate for the same distance and weight. That would enable the express companies to charge what the traffic would bear, up to 50 per cent beyond the present charge. —New York Times.

Artificial Rubies.

Synthetic rubies can be made up to ten karats in size, and are equal in appearance to the natural gems, although costing very much less. They are, in fact, just as much rubies as are the natural stones, being identical with the latter in luster, hardness and chemical composition. They can be detected by experts, however, by means "of the tiny bubbles and faint curved markings in the interior.—New York Evening Post.

Men Killed in Coal Mines.

The men killed in the coal mines of the United States during the first four months of 1912 number 768. That is at the rate of 2,204 for the year, as compared with 2,517 killed in 1911, and 2,834 in 1910. These figures, presented by Director Joseph A. Holmes, of the bureau of mines at Washington, afford little assurance that mine operators or inspectors in the several states are doing much in the way of preventing the horrible mining fatalities.—New York Times.

Sevres Porcelain.

Harper's Weekly.

The manufacture of Sevres ware is one of the oldest and most characteristic arts of the French. The Sevres potteries have long been under the direct control and patronage of the government and are in receipt of an annual subsidy.

A royal porcelain factory was first established at Vincennes in 1745, under Louis XV., and produced many notable pieces of ware, particularly bouquets. On one occasion, it is related, His Majesty was the victim of a practical joke. One of the exceedingly life-like bouquets having been placed in his green-house by Madame de Pompadour, the king, on his next visit to the place, stooped and, in all good faith, attempted to smell the rare exotic.

The factory was transferred from Vincennes to Sevres in 1756, since which date it has sent forth works of almost inestimable value. Porcelain pastes, colored by metallic oxides, are now compounded there which resist the action of the most fiery furnace; and the enamels and glazes have a marvelous transparency and lustre. Almost every tint which can be imparted to porcelain is here, white, turquois, blue, all the greens, the delicate rose-pink which has received the name of "Du Barry," and even scarlet, one of the most difficult colors to retain under the intense heat of the baking furnaces.

Sevres porcelain has always been an expensive production, for the most skilled artists have been employed in its manufacture. Formerly the finest pieces were made solely for royalty, and were sold only by royal permission. The prices paid in modern times for some of these specimens have steadily increased until they have become startling.

A SILO IS NEEDED ADJUNCT TO FARM

Cheapest Kinds Often Prove to Be the Most Expensive.

The up-to-date dairyman would about as soon think of trying to produce milk without cows as to carry on his business without the aid of a silo. He finds that the best way to get the greatest amount of feeding value from the corn crop is to preserve it as silage, which is par excellent as a feed for dairy cows. Silage has proven to be of considerable value in feeding other kinds of live stock. Consequently, the silo is of interest, not only to the dairy man, but to the general farmer.

There are several kinds of silos in use in Ohio, each of which has its advantages and disadvantages. While the cost is one of the first considerations in the choice of any of the various kinds, Professor E. F. Rinehart, formerly of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, says it is well to remember that the cheapnest kinds have often proven to be the most expensive, owing to the fact that they do not preserve the silage properly. Many of the cheaper kinds have retained their efficiency for a few years only. The walls may become shrunken or sprung; the hoops burst or drop off; or the entire structure be blown down by heavy winds.

Cement Cheapest in End.

The kinds used are the various forms of wooden silos and those made of reinforced concrete, prepared blocks of cement or some other durable material. Of the wooden silos, the round form plastered with cement has proven itself to be the most durable. Although the first cost is greater, a cement silo, when well made and properly reinforced, is much more durable than the wooden forms, and therefore, is cheaper in the end.

According to Professor Rinehart, a common mistake made is to build a silo too large. The size should always be determined by the amount of silage to be preserved. As silage is a moist feed, that soon decays when exposed to the air, the silo should be of such a size as to permit of two inches being removed daily; hence the diameter is determined by the number of cattle to be fed. To insure the removal of the proper amount, a surface layer of not more than six square feet should be provided for each cow. A silo of small diameter and a good height is much better than one with a greater diameter and less height, owing to the fact that there is not so much surface exposed in the former, while the weight of the silage above aids in packing the mass and excluding the air.

Should Be Round in Form.

The form of the silo should be round. The old type of square silo has proven unsatisfactory, owing to the difficulty of packing the silage properly in the corners. Then, too, it was difficult to build this form so rigid that the side wall would not spring out and admit the air, which invariably resulted in the decay of silage. The round form has overcome both of these objections.

The silo should be located in a convenient place, because silage is a heavy feed to handle, it containing from 78 to 83 per cent of water. It is also important to have a good solid foundation.

Parthenon in Danger of Collapse.

Westminster Gazette.

A shock will be given to lovers of antiquity by the suggestion made in the Revue des Beaux Arts that the Parthenon is in serious danger of collapse. Within the last 20 years the columns seem to have lost their rigidity, and unless the work of strengthening the foundation is taken in hand, disaster may follow. The cause of the threatened collapse is the removal by archaeologists of sculptured ruins of an earlier temple on the Acropolis which served as foundations for the Parthenon, and which have been taken to various museums for display and preservation. No effective precautions were taken to replace these relics by fresh masonry. Modern Greece has no money to spare for the necessary work of restoration, but it should not be difficult for those countries which have benefited from the spoliation of the treasures of Athens to raise funds to prevent the destruction of one of the wonders of the world.

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The big corn crop will be ready to husk on election day.

Many a man has a retentive memory until it comes to mailing his wife's letters.

Our notion of inconsistency—to open an anti-noise society meeting with a brass band.

Mr. Wilson, acting upon the bird in the hand theory, will not resign the governorship.

Remember, as the radiant Lillian might say, one fulfiller is worth half a dozen promisers.

When a poor man does some fool thing he's crazy. If he were rich he would be eccentric.

A coat of tan acquired in the harvest field is just as attractive as one obtained at a bathing beach.

What has become of the old-fashioned woman who used to ask what time the 11:30 train comes in?

A bust of Uncle Joe Cannon, without the cigar, is to have a place on the mantelpiece of the capitol.

All political parties are in favor of good roads. Maybe that is the reason we don't have more good roads.

It isn't probable that Mr. Taft will make any effort to have the bull moose declared unconstitutional.

Why young men don't rush into the ministry: "The average salary of clergymen in this country is $666."

The picnic was invented by a woman who thought she could make better sweet pickles than any other woman.

Let us pray that the Philadelphia doctor who has discovered the elixir of life won't feed it to the mosquitoes.

"What is lonelier than a lonely dog?" asks the Philadelphia Inquirer. The owner of a lonely dog would be our guess.

Col. Bryan will not follow Col. Roosevelt during the camapign. He has decided that he doesn't need the exercise.

Remember, as beauty's fair exponent might say, one way to have a pretty nose is to keep it out of other people's business.

Hay feverpatients, although strong enough to hold the balance of power, will not nominate a presidential candidate this year.

Dr. Anna Shaw declares that women will some day fill men's shoes. That will surely be an era of more comfortable feet.

A southern girl has petitioned congress to change her name. Silly! Why ask a legislative body when one man could do it?

An Ohio farmer reports a cat with three heads. However, a three-headed cat is inadequate consolation for a short wheat crop.

The United States senate, by an overwhelming vote, has decided that the Monroe doctrine is a good thing to keep around the premises.

"Give me my wife and baby and the old farm and I will be content," says Dr. Wiley. You ought to include a cow and a few chickens, Doc.

Never have we seen a person, man or woman, who could appear dignified while trying to scratch the particular spot pre-empted by a jigger.

If this year's two billion eight hundred and eleven million bushel corn crop were run for office on a non-partisan ticket it could be elected.

The attention of explorers is called to the fact that there are twenty million square miles of the earth's surface where a hairpin can't be picked up.

Senator Heyburn says Jefferson did not write the Declaration of Independence. Of course not. His blonde stenographer wrote it on one of those new pussyfooted typewriters.

An English college professor says the handsome man has a better chance in politics. Even if that is true no candidate is going to have an advantage in the coming presidential race.

We pretend to love animals and their ways, but we can't fathom the mystery of the old family cat, amiable and affectionate by day, who goes out into the backyard at 2 a. m. and converts a starlight night into a bottomless pit of melancholy.

WHY MR. WILSON IS SILENT

Mr. Bryan is credited with that statement in the Baltimore platform which declares that congress has no constitutional authority for levying tariff duties for other than revenue purposes. And that is probably why Mr. Wilson closes his jaws like a bear trap in order to avoid discussing this pronouncement.

Mr. Wilson, we believe, is the kind of man who would rise above a platform that was written merely as a magnet for votes. He could explain wherein he agreed with the platform and wherein he differed with it and yet be adriot enough to show that the differences were too trivial to warrant his refusing to run under such an outfit of tenets. But he owes his nomination to Mr. Bryan and would hesitate perhaps to offend Mr. Bryan even if it seemed expedient to him. Though a part of the Democratic press demands that he point out the nonsense in that sentence about tariff for revenue only, and another part of his following, which looks to the protected industries for campaign funds, demands its formal repudiation, Mr. Wilson refuses to speak. He is as silent about it as Boss Murphy is silent about Tammany graft.

In closing his letter of acceptance, the Democratic nominee said: "I thank God and will take courage." It would seem that the courage he thought he needed was in standing pat on the platform and Mr. Bryan when the batteries of his own organization were turned on him to force him off the platform and to invite Mr. Bryan to go to blazes.

WHAT WOOL COST ENGLAND

There was a day in England when the great men and the rich thought that wool must prove the true and everlasting foundation of British prosperity. But to grow wool required land and to get the land needed meant to let cultivated areas go into pasture, to dispossess the peasantry and to force the dispossessed into the mercantile towns and the manufacturing centers—if they were not forced to emigrate—for their livelihood.

There are other ideas now in Britain as to the true foundation of prosperity. But the plow has not been made to work as it once worked. Great tracts are held as private parks, as hunting preserves, as runways for protected deer. Much of it is as wild as the inmost recesses of some of our marsh land along the lake.

Lloyd-George has indicated a purpose of resigning from the British ministry for the purpose of devoting his time and energy until he die to getting the land of England back to the state it was when that idea about wool growing first struck upon the minds of the great men and the rich. To accomplish this, he thinks that villages must be built, houses erected with government money, farmers financed, crops insured and handled at government charge, agriculture taught and agricultural experiment stations credited.

It is a huge price to pay for wool. Yet by no other way does Lloyd-George believe that England can again become a self-dependent nation.

HOUSECLEANING FOR ALASKA.

Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion to make Alaska the field of political experiment would involve, of course, the preliminary work or ridding the country of its political wolves and catamounts.

Young as the Alaskan country is, it has yet developed a brand of politics that is a sort of combination of Tammany Hall, the Guggenheim machine of Colorado and the Amalgamated-Heinze personally owned judiciary rings in Montana. Territorial officers have been charged with being retained by either one gang or another of the high finance exploiters who have sought to gobble the resources. The courts have been smirched. Even the federal government at Washington has upon at least two occassions laid itself open to suspicion by betraying friendliness to factions tied up with land or coal pirates.

One cannot say how friendly, or unfriendly, the citizens of Alaska will feel toward this Rooseveltian recommendation, for it is not known how strong a grip the territorial politicians have upon them. But even if no trial of land taxation, no government ownership of railroads and no state development of mines, are attempted, it will still be a great thing for Alaska if its political wolf-packs are run down and slaughtered.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

Twenty or so years ago, a party of government scientists made a test of the popular theory that rain could be produced by concussion. The territory they selected for experiment was a part of western Texas which the rain neglected as a matter of habit. It was suited for the purpose also because there were neither folk to bother the scienists with idle questions nor to get hurt if some of the explosives did not act according to the course laid out for them. The experiments, if we remember correctly, were fruitless as producers of rain, though valuable for putting a quietus to an untenable theory.

But whether rain can be made by gunpowder or not has not mattered materially to that lonesome country where the powder was fired. From a map sent out by the Texas Industrial Congress we learn that the section is not only peopled, but so well that the inhabitants are trying hard to beat the rest of Texas in a struggle for model farm and crop growing prizes. Even if the scientists could not make rain there the soil makes corn. Men and boys and girls are raising cotton so big and fine and fluffy that each man and boy and girl confidently expects a chunk of the $10,000 the Texas Industrial Congress is going to give away.

We remember that in the newspaper accounts of those government experiments, the country was spoken of as a "desert." Twenty years and the "desert" is a garden.

THE UNFORGIVABLE SIN.

It is not so long ago that Kansas referred to Senator Curtis with affection. In the course of his political career he has been the most popular man of his state, trusted, boasted about, granted the best office that his people could give him. A glamour of romance wreathed his name because of the Indian blood in his veins.

The other day the people of Kansas went to the primaries and decided that they had had enough of Senator Curtis. They have recalled him in spite of the fact that he has acquired coveted committee positions in the senate that no other Kansan has ever held. He is ripened in the ways of the senate, skilled at winning favor to whatever cause he pleads, ready in debate, cunning in obtaining and placing officers for his constituents. Kansas remembered all this. It granted all this. But there was one thing it could not forget and forgive.

Senator Curtis was one of the men responsible for letting Lorimer retain his seat twenty months after the manner of Lorimer's election had been exposed.

THE WEAK-SISTER VIEW.

The vote for the unseating of Theron E. Catlin, representative from Missouri, indicates that a large part of the house of representatives still harbors the conviction that any man is entitled to a certificate of election if the ballots show a majority for him. At least seventy-one members of the house do not believe in going behind the returns. And possibly many others feel the same way though, in the instance, they have voted for unseating Catlin because he belongs to an opposing party.

It is clear that the laws dealing with corrupt practices in elections have not proved a stimulant to the consciences of many of our leading politicians and statesmen. To them all things are lawful in politics, as in war. The point is to win. The aim is to get there—fairly if one can, foully if one must.

The Catlin case, in many respects, resembles the Lorimer case. Yet the supporters of Catlin in the house will not find their garments muddied and stained as did the senators who could see no sin in Lorimer's political practices. They are entitled, each of them, to sit down and write themselves a letter of congratulation.

TO SAVE FREIGHTS.

The greatest freight producing territory of the United States is comprised of western Pennsylvania, northern Ohio, Indiana and the part of Illinois around Chicago. For their prosperity, the transcontinental railroads depend upon this territory for more than one-fourth of their business. With the business, they pay rich dividends. Without it, they will skate upon the margin of ruin.

To keep the business of th's section, the transcontinental railroads are now bending every effort, utilizing all their brains and appropriating a large part of their surplus income. For they realize that when the Panama canal is opened, they stand the chances of losing these fat freights. The business of the great producing territory, if the water rates are low enough, will inevitably be deflected. Instead of moving through Chicago it would go through Mobile or New Orleans.

This is why the transcontinental lines are building stronger bridges, laying heavier rails, lowering grades, straightening curves. Their future life depends upon meeting the Panama competition. They must build now so that they can haul freight cheaper and faster.

NOT EXACTLY THE BRINK.

The United States produces 71.7 per cent of all the corn in the world and imports less than .01 per cent of all that leaves the countries of production.

We produce 19.8 per cent of all the wheat and import about one-twelve-hundredth as much as we produce.

We produce about one-fourth of all the oats, more than one-tenth of all the barley, nearly as much of all the potatoes, more than half of all the cotton, 31.6 per cent of all the tobacco, with the exception of Argentina more flaxseed than any other country, and about 10 per cent of all the sugar.

It would be perceived that we have still some distance to tumble before we suffer that "agricultural decline" of which a number of alarmists would have us think we stand upon the brink.

SEND FOR THE BLADE'S SPECIAL CAMPAIGN TERMS

You should interest your neighbors in the Blade's special campaign offer. It will be to your advantage to write for terms at once.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

A SUMMER SQUATTER.

The dictionary spells his name "chigoe," which the dictionary has an indisputable license to do. But to us who are the bait of the beast, his name by every preference of convenient combination with terms of remonstrance and castigation is "chigger."

The particular genius of this brute is burrowing. After prospecting over the entire territory of human flesh, he sinks a shaft and forthwith lays claim to all veins, spurs and outcroppings without respect to the laws on mining patents governing the territory or district into which at the time he has driven his pick. As a natural result, he creates a considerable amount of local irritation. He stirs up strife and trouble, making himself about as welcome as the measles. Yet he hangs on, digs deeper, spreads the length and breadth of his claim. To writs of injunction he is indifferent, to curses he is deaf. Of all the powers that prey, there is none more insensible to prayer.

There is little to say in favor or praise of the chigger. Just what niche in the architecture of the universe he fills is a mystery, though about his iche there is none. To those chosen for his visitation, we can offer only the consolation conveyed in William Allen White's lines:

If a chigger were bigger
As big as a cow;
And the chigger had a jigger
Like a sub-soiler plow;
Oh, say, Gentle Reader,
Where would you be now?

HE KNEW CONGRESS.

The first amendment to the constitution of the United States says that "congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peacefully to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

No such limitation binding his authority, the postmaster general choked off free speech in his department and made it as much as a man's job was worth to talk with a member of congress about the redress of grievances.

Congress has at last taken cognizance of the existence of this institution which like the supreme court was greater than congress. It has passed laws and adopted resolutions which are to force the recognition of free speech in the postoffice department and the right of postal employes to petition the government.

To all this, the postmaster general may be expected to smile most cheerfully. He has had a long season of pleasant and profitable autocracy. No one could deny him. No one could question him. The season is about to close automatically. He knew just about how long it would take for congress to get around to correcting any abuse.

THE MEXICAN WAY.

When the time came for Madero to pay debts and distribute rewards, he overlooked Zapata. This leader had caused two states to rise against the Mexican federal government. He formed an army so swift of movement, so savage in attack, so terrible of reputation, that the forces of Diaz infinitely preferred engaging with Madero's gentler rebels.

Zapata wanted to be governor of his state. Madero appointed another. So this soldier gathered his bands together again. He is more terrible than ever. Such outrages as the wrecking of a train and the murder and burning of the passengers the other day were Zapata's notice to Madero that so long as Zapata lived the president would have to pay over and over again for that broken promise.

Politics in Mexico makes ours seem mild and insipid by comparison.

MADE FOR THE PURPOSE.

If, as a matter of fact, there are no buried treasures upon Cocos island, to which two rival expeditions are now bound, it is no fault of that fair spot. For the island is ideal from the point of view of the treasure burier. He could find nothing more suitable for his need if he roamed the salt seas from Vancouver to Madagascar.

We learn that the place is a lonely pile of rocks protruding out of the waves like a thumb through a pie crust. It lies off the main thoroughfare of shipping. No vessels ever call there if you except the treasure hunters. The hills are draped in deep foliage. Upon the shore are palms. Cool springs flow down upon the sands and in the trees are strange birds and queer insects and still odder things that crawl and squirm and gaze greedily upon those who prowl about with pick and shovel.

There is reason to doubt that there is a dollar's worth of gold in the soil. But doubt should not discourage those who have money with which to fit out treasure digging excursions. If pirates, or thieves, or refugees, failed to plant their loot and possessions on Cocos island, it is their own fault. They could have found no better spot.

HOW TO LIVE TO 185.

Down in Tuxpan, which is in one of the quieter corners of Mexico, there has just died a man whose years were so many that he could look upon the centenarian as a mere youth, upon the man of 70 as a child, upon children as beings infinitely remote. By the records of state and church, this ancient was 185 years old at the time of his death.

Naturally, we all want to know how he managed it. We learn that he ate whatever he could get his hands upon and whenever he could, being Indian and practicing the Indian's dietary system. He guzzled the strong waters that are brewed and distilled out of such unlovely plants as the cactus and the bayonet palm. His taste in tobacco lacked prejudice or preference. He took what his relatives, or neighbors or curious visitors brought him and treated the stuff impartially. He was unversed in the modern laws of sanitation, ignorant of the Cult of the Unwrinkled Brow, wholly unacquainted with the works of the prophets and practitioners of the Simple Life. No "Don't Worry" motto was pinned to the wall of his hut.

It seems plain that the rule for longevity is—eat promiscuously, drink the juice of the cactus, smoke or chew, never wash, never think, never read. Before filling the prescription, it might be well to consider whether long life is worth the price.

THE OVER-PLAYED HAND.

The writing of tariff bills and their passage over the President's veto are composed of about one-tenth interest in the public welfare and nine-tenths interest in getting Mr. Taft in a hole. The Democratic house has been perfectly familiar with the President's attitude toward the tariff. It knew that the wool and the steel bills would be vetoed. But it was willing to sacrifice the time and spend the government money just to put the administration upon record again. It was the advertisement the Democrats were after.

There is a possibility that this advertisement, like the occasional one chronicled in the commercial world, will not only prove valueless to the advertisers, but expensive to them. The Democrats have put poor old Papa Taft on the defensive. They have caused him to make dignified and laborious explanations when in his heart he would have preferred snatching up the mace, symbol of supreme authority in the house, and pecking each and every Democrat, including insurgent Republicans, in the eye with the eagle that surmounts it. Merely as a vetoer, Mr. Taft might be represented as a standpatter, a tyrant, the bulkhead of special interest. But here there is likelihood of failure. Many may draw mental pictures of Mr. Taft bombarded with tariff bills, with no weapon to fight back with save a stub pen. Instead of a fierce, uncompromising excessive protectionist, the President will seem to be a martyr.

The house should remember that there is such a thing as overplaying a good hand.

IN THE DUST.

A man was murdered in New York. Murder is common in New York, but as this one was committed upon a crowded street and had several other sensational aspects, the Metropolis worked itself up into an amazing fit of excitement.

Yet, from the news that is now coming from New York, you might think that the murder was only an incident. It is scarcely mentioned at all. But there is a tremendous hullabaloo about police graft, about the doings and practices of one "Lefty Louie," about the way in which "Gyp the Blood" made his living and about the manner and size of "Bridgie" Webber's prosperity. The police commissioner is scolded. The mayor is cursed. The district attorney races to get to a witness before the detectives have pumped him dry and left him barren of speech. There have been man-hunts and fake man-hunts. You learn that an institution exists wherein the graft collections are pooled and distributed. And there is more information concerning the persons who performed the work of this clearing-house.

The lawyer of the man arrested upon the charge of instigating the murder says the case will never come to trial. It is easy to believe that. In such a dust as rises skyscraper high in New York just now it would be only a hopeless paralytic who couldn't escape.

A HANDY EXCUSE.

The steel manufacturers of the United States declare that they must work their men in 12 hour shifts in order to compete with the steel mills of Germany.

A writer in the "Survey" tells of an attempt made by the German government to bring about the adoption of an eight-hour day system in the mills of that country. "The chief objection brought by the manufacturers," he says, "was the fear of the effect of a handicap in competition with the United States."

Thus, if German steel were made by eight-hour labor it could not compete with America in the world markets. And vice-versa. Clearly, then, the American and German steel makers ought to agree to adopt the eight-hour system.

And no doubt they would have done so before this if each did not find the other's backwardness a mighty handy excuse.

THE FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

The stockholders of the American Tobacco company will open their mail on September 3 or a few days after with considerable pleasure. For among the letters will be one from the company headquarters containing a dividend of 20 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

Yet there will be one fly in the ointment, though exceeding small. For the stockholders will think of the lost interest, the slow passage of time to the cutting of the melon that the courts and Mr. Wickersham's department had ready for the company, but which the company, blindly and stupidly, would not accept until it was forced to take it. They will think of the tremendous sums that must have been spent in fighting the government prosecution, in dodging the papers issued against the trust, in wiggling and squirming and maneuvering for delays.

It takes a 20 per cent dividend to make the stockholders of a disintegrated trust forgive its officers, directors and lawyers.

Sunday School

GOING BACK HOME

Intrnational Sunday School Lesson for August 25 Is, "The Visit to Nazareth." Lake 4:16-30.

(By William T. Ellis.)

In a New York restaurant the other day I saw a man reading intently a village newspaper from the middle west. He was indifferent to the great dailies of the metropolis that were lying about him. They were only New York newspapers common to everybody; this was the paper from back home. However far a man may roam and however great he may become he never loses his romantic interest in the place where he was brought up. The Old Home Week of New England is a successful effort to capitalize this sentiment. The homing instinct is one of the deepest in human nature.

The romantic love of the scenes of childhood was experienced by Jesus, who shared all the passions of mankind. Nazareth, where he had been brought up, meant more to him than the thriving city of Capernaum. Even Jerusalem, the city of the king, had not the place in His heart that was held by this little village which nestled in a cup-like valley of Galilee. From his Capernaum successes Jesus returned to Nazareth, taking with Him, doubtless, His deciples. There were members of His family to be visited; probably His mother was there; men whom He had known since boyhood were in almost every house.

As the Carpenter walked down the slope that leads from Tiberas, His eye lighted up at the sight of many familiar scenes. Yonder were oxen plowing, in a yoke which He Himself had made. The plough itself had come from His workshop. Here and there were houses that He had built; in yonder limestone cave He often mused through the hot summer noontide; every foot of the village and its environs was sacred in His memory. The spring from which Mary had carried water as a girl, and which still flows in the center of Nazareth, had been to Him as to all the other boys of the village, a place of resort.

It was for Him, as for every man, a great hour when He went back home for the first time after winning success abroad. Nothing is said in the Scripture about the renewals of old associations and the visits home, and the pallet, perhaps, in the corner of the old house where He had slept since earliest memory. It was a homecoming, with all that the experience means of romance and pleasure.

When the Preacher Goes Home.

One Sunday morning in the English-speaking church in Lucerne I met more American acquaintenances than during a week in the rest of Switzerland. Persons of principle adhere to those principles wherever they may be, and the church-going kind of folk may be found at church wherever they are. When Jesus returned to Nazareth, He did not give His sabbath to holding a levee. Instead, He went to the old synagogue the familiar building that was associated with His earliest memories of religion. How proud Mary must have been of Him that morning, as she saw all eyes turned to Him when He entered the village house of worship!

"I thought I'd get a rest when I went back home," said the preacher the other day. "But the home folks would not have it any other way than that I should preach for them, so I worked as hard as if I had been here." Incomprehensible would be the community that would not ask one of its old boys who had become a preacher to enter its pulpit. The etiquette of the occasion put the reader's roll into the hands of Jesus that morning in the Nazareth synagogue, and when He unfurled the scroll of Isaiah, which was handed to Him by the clerk, it was found that the day's indicated portion was more arppropriate than almost any other passage in the Old Testament.

The Great Mission.

For then came the self-revelation of the Carpenter who had become a rabbi and who had returned home. The thrill in His voice startled every hearer as He read:

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me,
Because He anointed me to preach good tidings to the poor;
He hath sent me to proclaim release to the captives,
And recovering of sight to the blind.
To set at liberty them that are bruised.
To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord."

The very manner of reading this prepared the startled listener for the supplementary remark with which the Teacher opened His discourse as He sat down to teach, after the custom of the time. "Today hath this Scripture been fulfilled in your ears."

The message makes good reading. Observers of our times are perplexed by the unwonted stir that has come upon the world in this generation. Politics are in a state of flux; syndicalism has emerged as an ominous movement in labor; economic conditions are universally disturbed; unrest is everywhere.

Patent remedies are being proclaimed for these social conditions from almost every corner. This is the time to read again the prophecy of Isaiah as accepted by Jesus. The program for the hour is the program laid down in that Nazareth synagogue nearly 2,000 years ago. By the acceptance of the mission which Jesus declared to be His own, His disciples are to help Him solve the world's new problems. Great changes are coming. It is for Christians to see that those changes shall come along the peaceful, constructive, brotherly lines which Jesus laid down as fundamental.

The Rejection.

The crowd grasped at the assumption of this returned Nazarene. Nobody is slower to accept a man than those who have known him longest. One day in the little town of Westminster, Vermont, I went to the village church and asked to be shown to the pew of my friend, Dr. Charles A. Dickinson, great preacher, poet and social servant. I called him "Dr. Dickinson." "You mean Charlie Dickinson?" said the bearded man at the door, with something like a contemptuous snort. It was a revised version of "No prophet is accetable in his own country." One of the strangest traits of human nature is that which says concerning a distinguished person, "Oh he's not so much; I knew him as a boy"—as if the speaker's own association with the person in childhood forever doomed one to mediocrity.

The Nazareth villagers thought they had a complete answer to the claims of Jesus when they said, "Is not this Joseph's son?" "No man is a hero to his valet"—the reason being, as one has wisely supplemented, that the valet himself is not a hero. It takes like to understand like. These eager-eyed villagers alert for every sign of egotism on the part of a visitor whom they would not have vary one iota from their little standards, were ready to fume against Him, as later they would be eager to fawn upon Him.

The Scorners Scorned.

The hostile atmosphere of the synagogue was felt most keenly by the sensitive Christ. He feared not to deal bravely with the situation, and to shock His old neighbors into a consciousness of their condition. So in words of scorn, whose bite was scarcely realized, He pointed out by Scripture parallels that Nazareth could not have great works like unto Capernaum because of its unbelief. He cited to them the heathen who had been elected in Old Testament times for divine ministry rather than Israel.

It was as if to say that they were less worthy than the gentiles whom they considered beyond the pale. The words were brave and audacious. Jesus always dared tell the truth. He sought to help men rather than to please them. This episode is commended to the study of those gelatinous saints who think that Christian speech should always be sugar and never salt.

A Rioting Church.

The elemental passions of the self-satisfied and prideful villagers were aroused. They made the answer of the small boy who says in reply to an argument, "But I can lick you, anyway." The resort to force is primitive and instinctive. We can all understand why a riot should have been produced by such a statement as Jesus made to these Nazarenes. Like incidents are happening every day. Losing control of themselves the shrieking, gesticulating congregation, now becomes a maddened mob, hustled the Teacher from His place, out into the open and up to one of the precipitous hills that girdle the town.

They meant murder It seems horrible to contemplate. Yet we remember that only a year ago this month, in the peaceful, church-going town of Coatesville, Pa., men—whose defense when they were arrested was that they were members of Bible classes and church goers—went forth to a lynching that was more atrocious than any other in this land. These pious Jews intended to slay the Man who had done nothing worse than to point out the truth concerning their own littleness and spiritual blindness. They gave ocular evidence, even as Coatesville has since done, that the spirit of the small town was more dominnant with them than the spirit of their Scriptures.

Their fell purpose was never consummated. The hour of the Savior had not yet come. Perhaps by a miraculous intervention, more probably by sudden assertion of His own majesty, the people fell back before Jesus, even as the soldiers in the garden later did when He acknowledged His identity.

For, after all, they were only little villagers, and He was the greatest Man who ever brought a mighty message of large truth to the world. They rejected Him; and by that act put themselves into the pillory of eternal infamy.

Clock Stopped by Death

Harper's Weekly.

THE clock at Hampton Court Palace derived its unpleasant title by reason of a superstition that whenever anyone long resident in the palace dies the clock immediately stops. It is of record that when Anne of Denmark, the Queen of James I., died the old timepiece was striking four and that it stopped almost before the last stroke sounded. Since that time it is said to have repeated this grisly proceeding each time a royal personage within its jurisdiction died.

At any rate, the clock has an interesting history quite aside from this. It was the first astronomical timepiece made in England, being constructed in 1540 for Henry VIII.. Thirty-two years ago it was brought out of a shed wherein it had lain neglected for nearly half a century; and by order of the then secretary of the office of works it was re-erected in the courtyard opposite the entrance to the state apartments. There is historical evidence to the effect that it was built by one Nicholas Cratzer, a German astronomer who came came to England at the invitation of Cardinal Woolsey.

This old timepiece tells the hour, the month, the day of the month, the position of the sun, and the number of days since the beginning of the year, the phases of the moon and its age, the hour at which it crosses the meridian and the time of high water at London Bridge. The time required to wind it is half an hour every week. The weights have a descent of more than sixty feet.

Denmark has used postage stamps for 60 years. Early alterations were caused by changes of currency. It was not till 1904 that the portrait of the Danish king was introduced.

Of the 233,978 persons passing through the Suez canal last year those classified as military totaled 76,854, while the civilians numbered 123,171, and the pilgrims, emigrants and convicts, 28,953.

The king of Siam has approved the scheme of establishing a "University of Bangkok." It will include eight faculties, viz., arts, medicine, law, engineering, agriculture, commerce, pedagoguy and political science.

A deep black polish for iron or steel can be made by boiling one part of sulphur in ten parts of oil of turpentine. This mixture should be applied as lightly as possible and heated over a spirit lamp until the required polish develops.

In connection with the campaign against lead poisoning on the European continent, the committee of the Industrial Association of Lower Austria has offered a gold medal for the best method of preparing leadless printing and lithographic colors.

In England the first true lighthouse was the Eddystone, built in 1760; two centuries before Christ, however, fires had been lighted on a tower near Alexandria, Egypt, as a warning to mariners.

An Ohio man who attended the dedication of a monument recalls Artemus Ward's account of one of these ceremonies: "It was a fine parade, a very fine parade. The marching column was fully a mile and three-quarters long—as was the prayer of Dr. Chaplain, the chamlain."

Varieties

Bridges were first built with an arch by the Romans.

Great Britain's present national debt exceeds £724,000,000.

The British patent office receives 80,000 applications per annum.

In area the United States of America exceeds 3,000,000 square miles.

The Boy Scouts of Great Britain number more than 600,000.

By placing a cake of yeast in a can of salt it will keep fresh a long time.

England's experiments with sugar beets are gratifying, and John Bull may yet raise his own sugar.

During the warmer months of the year the Persians all sleep on mats placed on the roof.

Deep breathing is one of the best cures for insomnia, as it draws the blood from the brain to the lungs.

The Brazilian government is considering the construction of a new port for naval purposes at a cost of $10,000,000.

Colorado is the principal coal producing state west of the Mississippi and ranks seventh among all the states.

A wireless station is being built at London which is expected to provide direct communication with New York.

After many tests under government supervision in Germany, salt has been found the best preservative for butter.

The bulk of the mail matter handled by the Swiss postoffice consists of illustrated post cards.

A moving picture camera can be operated on horseback by using a recently invented attachment for the purpose.

Dancing was originally a means of expressing religious feeling.

The city of Galveston, Tex., plans to become the best lighted municipality in the world.

Australia is irrigating more than 1,000,000 acres of grazing lands with artesian wells.

Wireless telegraphy has received the credit for saving 22 ocean-going vessels from loss in the last three years.

It has been computed that for every 10 messages sent by first-class mail to go by telephone.

It is computed that it takes 12 acres of land to graze one head of cattle on Texas range land.

A seismograph invented by a Japanese scientist registers the velocity of all earthquakes two hundredfold.

Receptacles for matches are included in a new cigarette box for which a New Yorker has obtained a patent.

Squeezing the hands revolves the stirring wires within a new flour sifter that can be operated by one hand.

With headquarters at Hamburg the Hamburg-American line is the largest owner of steamships in the world.

Two cubic feet of water, falling 100 feet, will produce one horse power of energy in the most modern electrical machinery.

Expenditures made by the United States government for farm experiment stations have increased from $710,000 in 1888 to $1,562,878 in 1911.

A Norwegian expedition will study the natives, flora and fauna of almost unknown regions of northern and central Asia.

Horses are used to mix the clay by treading it in many Argentine brickyards instead of employing more expensive machinery.

By means of a sparrow club, 2,700 birds were killed in a district in Mid Dorset, England, and 4,844 eggs taken.

As a less expensive substitute for the electric hair drier a German electrician has brought out a device for warming ordinary combs.

Upon an average, Scotchmen are the tallest in the United Kingdom, Irishmen come second, English third and Welshmen last.

The first electric driven steam fire engine in the United States has been added to the equipment of the New York fire department.

In the number of telephones in proportion to population, Iowa, Nebraska, Washington, Nevada and California lead the other states.

A speed exceeding two miles a minute has been made by cars on a short German electric railroad built by army officers for experimenting.

The wheat growing countries rank as follows in the order of quantity produced: United States, Russia, Canada and Great Britian.

London, on the brightest day, has only two-thirds of the sunshine to which it is entitled, by means of the smoke in the atmosphere.

Port Jackson, at Sydney, New South Wales, with a water frontage of over 200 miles, is the finest harbor in the world.

One of Oxford university's most coveted distinctions, the Newdigate prize for an English poem, has been won by an American Rhodes scholar, William C. Greene, of Massachusetts.

Burglars who forced an entrance into a jeweler's office in New York a few days ago carried with them an electric drill for boring into the safe which they proceeded to use successfully after connecting it with an electric light socket.

According to Mr. W. Rees Jeffreys, secretary of the British road board, English roads, though they may not equal French roads in alignment and grade, are now the strongest roads in Europe. The general use of heavy commercial motor vehicles has made it necessary for the English engineers to build roads of this character.

Wilbur Wright, like so many other distinguished men of English speaking nationality was the son of a clergyman. Nelson, Tennyson, Dryden, Coleridge, Cecil Rhodes, Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Matthew Arnold, the Brontes and the Wesleys were all children of the parsonage.

It is astonishing to learn that the article of commerce which was the largest item imported to this country from Birmingham, England, in the years 1910 and 1911, was artificial silk. John L. Griffiths, counsel-general in London, reports that Birmingham sent us $630,267 worth in the former year and $709,064 in the latter.

In an Australian court a witness casually mentioned that a certain thing occurred just after he had a "barmaid's blush." Judge and counsel were for the moment puzzled by this phrase, but the fact was gradually elicited that it meant a drink compounded of beer and raspberry vinegar.

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BLIND FROM BIRTH, MAY SEE

Vera Evray Operated Upon as Was Her Father 30 Years Ago.

Philadelphia, August 15.—Six-year-old Vera Evray has been blind from birth as the result of congenital cataract on each eye. She has a twin brother whose sight is normal. James Evray, father of Vera, was operated upon in 1882 at the Willis Eye Hospital for cataract, and his sight was permanently restored.

Vera was taken to the same hospital the other day, the cataracts were removed, and there is every reason to believe that the child's sight will be restored.

9 FISHERMEN ARE DROWNED

Spaniards Lost When 14 Boats Sink in Storm.

By the Associated Press.

Bilbao, Spain, August 15.—One hundred and nineteen Spanish fishermen belonging to the port lost their lives by the sinking of 14 fishing boats during a terrible storm which has raged along the Spanish coast during the past two days. The hurricane which has now abated caused immense havoc in the coast towns,

RAILROAD MISHAPS INCREASE

Accidents in First Quarter of 1912 Beat Last Year.

Washington, August 17.—Railroad accidents and the casualties resulting increased in the three months which ended March 31. The quarterly accident bulletin of the interstate commerce commission yesterday shows 2,583 persons were killed and 20,499 injured.

In train accidents, 267 persons were killed and 4,785 injured, an increase of 121 killed and 1,555 injured as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1911.

Of the 2,383 fatalities, 1,116 were suffered by trespassers, using railroad tracks as thoroughfares or stealing rides. Industrial accidents—those in railroad shops or industrial work for railways—98 were killed and 22,976 injured. In these accidents the movement of locomotives or cars was not taken into account.

Reports of electric lines in interstate commerce show five killed and 403 injured in train accidents. Other accidents swell the fatalities to 50 and the injured to 912.

NOTED HYMN WRITER IS DEAD

William G. Fischer Succumbs After Brief Illness in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, August 15.—William Gustavus Fischer, known throughout the world wherever the Christian religion is to be found, died last night, after a brief illness. The best known of Mr. Fischer's hymns are "I Love to Tell the Story," "Whiter Than Snow" and "A Little Talk With Jesus."

$3.75

Eleven Jeweled

Genuine eleven jeweled Railroad watch, worth $15 to anyone who requires an absolutely reliable timekeeper and a watch that will last a lifetime. Locomotive on dial, stamped and guaranteed eleven jewels, breguet hairspring, patent regulator, quick train. Fitted in heavy or medium weight solid one-fifteen dustproof screwcase, both case and works absolutely guaranteed for 20 years. To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail postpaid for ONLY $3.75. Send this advertisement with $3.75 and watch will be sent to you by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send $3.75 today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 638 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

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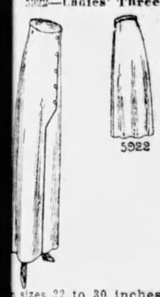
Address: **Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.**

5922—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt.



Nothing could be smarter that this delightful skirt model which is quite simple to fashion. It is cut in three places and closes at the front. It can be finished with Empire or regulation waistline. Serge, mohair or cashmere may be employed.

The pattern, No. 5922, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size will require 3 7-8 yards of 38-inch material, or 3 3-8 yards of goods 44 inches wide. Width of lower edge is 2 5-8 yards.

5903—Ladies' Dress.

The lines of this stylish frock are excellent though the model is a simple one. It has the fashionable and convenient front-closing adn is made with three-piece skirt.

The pattern 5903 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 3-4 yards of 36-inch material, and 2 3-8 yards of plaiting.

5921—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This pretty shirt waist may be made in regular length or in short lengths for attaching to Empire skirt. It has the new-style deep armholes and the neck is finished with a chic turn-down collar. The full length sleeves have novel cuffs and the whole appearance of the garment is smart and stylish.

The paattern, No. 5921, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 2 1-2 yards of 36-inch material.

5910—Girls' Pinafore Dress.

This clever little pinafore frock closes at the back. It has two tucks in each half of the front and back and a belt holds the garment in place. The waist is trimmed with a pretty collar which is made of contrasting goods of which cuffs and belt are also fashioned.

The pattern, No. 5910 is cut in sizes 4 to 10 years. Medium size pattern will require 2 5-8 yards of 36-inch material and 1 1-2 yards of 36-inch contrasting goods.

5907—Ladies' Waist.

This delightful model represents a waist of tan pongee with ecru linen collar and cuffs over emerald green satin. The garment closes at the front and is quite easy to make. The sleeves are three-quarter length. The closing line is defined with a tiny piping of satin. This is one of the newest waist models.

The pattern, No. 5907, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1-4 yards of 27-inch material or 2 1-2 yards of 36-inch material and 5-8 of a yard of 22-inch allover.

5658—Ladies' Empire Dress.

One of the popular styles of the season is here presented. The dress is made in Empire fashion with the closing at the front. The chemisette is removable and the three-piece skirt has panel back. The chemisette is fashioned of all-over or net and the reveres and cuffs are of satin.

The pattern, No. 5658, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5 7-8 yards of 20-inch material, 3-4 of a yard of 24-inch satin and 5-8 of a yard of 18-inch all-over. Width of lower edge is 2 1-4 yards.

5902—Girls' Dress.

A simple model for a growing girl that may be developed in wash goods or in serge, mohair or challis is given this design. The frock has the body and sleeves in one and closes at the back. There are plaits at the shoulders front and back and the plaited skirt is attached to the waist by a belt.

The pattern, 5902, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2 3-4 yards of 36-inch material.

5431—Ladies' Dress.

This pretty frock is made with the fashionable front-closing, the fastening being effected with buttons all the way to the hem of the garment. The chemisette is removable and the skirt is cut in seven gores. The dress is finished with a large sailor collar and the three-quarter length sleeves have rolled-back cuffs.

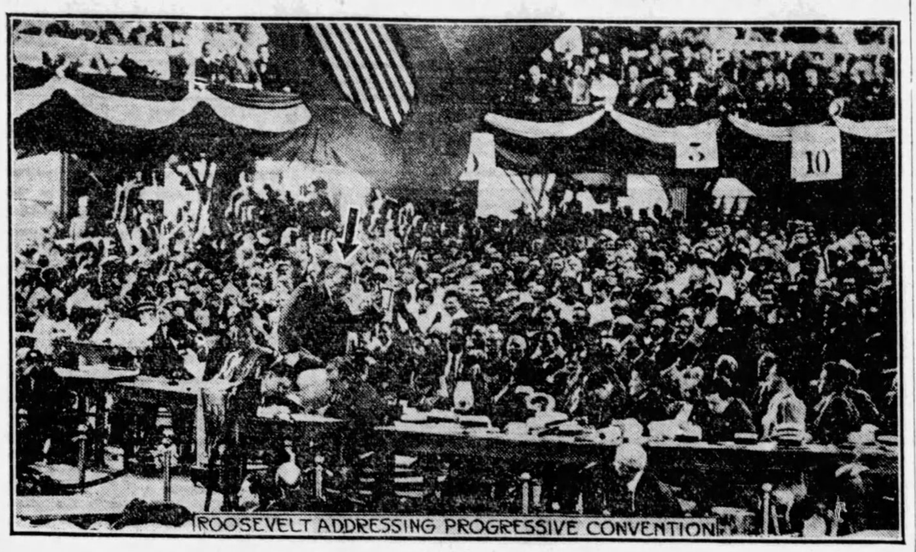
The pattern, No. 5431, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5 3-8 yards of 36-material. Width of lower edge is 3 yards.

5691—Ladies' Empire Dress.

This is a pleasing model for development in mohair, serge, pongee or taffeta. It is in the popular Empire style and can be finished with long or short sleeves. The skirt is a three-piece design. The collar and yoke is of all-over and the cuffs are of similar construction.

The pattern, No. 5691, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 4 1-2 yards of 36-inch material 3-4 of a yard of 18-inch all-over. Width of lower edge is 2 3-8 yards.

First National Convention of Progressive Party Listening to Roosevelt



ROOSEVELT ADDRESSING PROGRESSIVE CONVENTION

The scene at the Progressive party's national convention on the day that Colonel Roosevelt delivered his "confession of faith" has been described as ultra enthusiastic. The ten thousand and more persons in the audience literally went wild with joy over the colonel and his declaration of principles. The colonel was in fine voice and throughout his lengthy speech made himself heard practically throughout the great hall.

SUFFERING LEFT IN QUAKE'S WAKE

Appalling Story of Death and Distress Comes From Sea of Marmora.

Constantinople, August 17.—An appalling story of suffering and damage caused by the recent earthquaks in the region about the Sea of Marmora was told by the members of the exposition dispatched on August 14, to the stricken district on board the United States gunboat Scorpion, guardship at Constantinople, which returned here today.

J. Cornell Tarler, second secretary of the United States embassy and the special mission of four doctors on board estimate the number of killed in the various towns and villeges at 3,000, while the total of those injured reaches 6,000.

Stench From Dead.

It was found impossible to approach several villages on account of odors arising from the human bodies buried among the ruins. Other villages were simply heaps of charred debris.

The plight of the survivors has been rendered worse on account of the difficulty of obtaining building material.

Earthquakes continue almost daily at many places along the coast. Six shocks were felt yesterday and many damaged houses collapsed.

In several villages visited by the expedition some of the houses which were apparently undamaged were found to consist of empty shells, the whole of the interior having collapsed.

People Are Stunned.

At Myriophite the first apeparance of the town was very deceptive because a number of the houses standing on the sea front, surrounded by gardents, were intact, but immediately in the rear scarcely a stick or a stone was left upright. Numerous fissures were observed in the ground, but none of great size, although the villagers reported that a cleft nearly 200 feet deep had opened in a hillside eight miles inland.

The people about the district appeared utterly stunned by the catastrophe and made no attempt to help themselves, sitting and brooding over their misfortunes and awaiting the arrival of relief.

The Red Crescent Society and the Greek Philanthropic Societies are doing good work in the district, the Red Crescent having dispatched missions to the interior to assist the sufferers.

"KISS WIFE TWICE A DAY"

Bachelor Judge Also Tells Bride Not to Nag Husband.

Chicago, August 15.—"Kiss your wife every morning before you go to work and every evening when you come home," Municipal Judge Hopkins said to George F. Furey, whom he married yesterday to Virginia Dangan in the Thirty-Fifth street court.

"And you," he said to the bride, "don't nag at your husband," They promised.

The judge is a bachelor.

WICKERSHAM IS RE-ELECTED

Alaska's Delegate in Congress Picked to Succeed Himself.

Fairbanks, Alaska, August 15.—Returns of one-third of the votes in Alaska indicate that James Wickersham, Progressive candidate for delegate to congress, will have 35 per cent of the total vote cast and was elected.

AMERICAN IS BEHEADED

Civil Engineer Is Killed by Mexican Rebels.

Mexico City, August 16.—Beheaded by rebels after they had carried him away as a captive from a point near Morelia, capital of Michicosa, is the fate of Rowan Ayers, an American civil engineer, according to official reports given today by the minister of war to American Ambassador Wilson.

The capture of Ayers was reported to the embassy several days ago, and Mr. Wilson requested the war department to send out a searching party. A detachment of troops was ordered out, but word was received from Morelia that a searching party had discovered the headless body of Ayers.

CONFEREES AGREE ON CANAL TOLLS

Provision for Free Passage of American Ships in Foreign Trade Opposed.

Washington, August 15.—Conferees on the Panama canal bill have reached an agreement. The senate provision giving free passage to American ships engaged in foreign trade will be stricken out of the bill.

The provision closing the canal to railroad controlled ships and covering the relations of railroads to steamship lines was agreed to, embracing the general principle adopted by the senate.

Trust Vessels Barred Out.

The senate amendment to prohibit trust controlled ships from using the canal was agreed to.

Free passage for American coastwise ships remains in the bill and was not considered by the conferees.

Provisions of Bill.

As perfected in the conference committee the canal bill now provides, in brief:

Free passage for American ships engaged in coastwise trade.

American registry for American-owned foreign-built ships engaged exclusively in foreign trade.

No tariff on foreign shipbuilding materials for use in this country.

Trust-owned ships prohibited from the canal.

Railroads prohibited from owning competing waterway lines operating "through the canal or elsewhere" when such ownership is detrimental to the public welfare.

Interstate Commerce Commission authorized to investigate control of water lines by railroads and sanction it where it is beneficial.

One man government for Panama canal and zone.

May Boycott the Exposition.

London, August 15.—The Evening News points out that there are many ways in which England and other powers could retaliate if the Panama canal bill, providing for discriminating rates in favor of American ships becomes a law.

For instance, they could boycott the San Francisco exposition or levy poll tax on passengers coming from America on their ships, using the proceeds to refund the canal tolls to shippers, or levy special duties on American manufactures.

"However," adds the News, "until the proposed Panama canal law is an accomplished fact it would be unwise to assume that a friendly government will be so far blinded by purely selfish motives as to allow its treaty with England to be trampled upon."

BLIND, DEAF, MUTE, HELEN KELLER ASTOUNDS IN SONG

Boston, August 17.—Miss Helen Keller, the world-famous young woman, born deaf, mute and blind, showed the assembled otologists at their congress in the Harvard medical school yesterday afternoon that she had added still another to her phenomenal list of accomplishments, when she actually sang to them. Their astonishment knew no bounds.

During the formal addresses of the afternoon, which were mostly in foreign tongues, Miss Keller sat on the platform listening through the fingers of her teacher, Professor White, of the New England Conservatory of Music, and now and then applauding when a speaker made a particularly pleasing reference to the new education of the blind.

Gives Demonstration.

When it came Professor White's turn he demonstrated the extent of control that Miss Keller has gained over her vocal cords, tongue and lips. His illustrations were conveyed from his lips to Miss Keller's fingertips, placed tightly over his mouth. All the vowels and the consonant sounds came out clearly and precisely, and the audience spontaneously broke into heartiest applause.

Then came the crowning achievement, the singing of an octave on sol and fa and re, some of the tones being very sweet. This astonishing performance not only amazed but delighted the savants who looked on.

Miss Keller Professor White says, has the rare faculty of absolute pitch.

Previous to giving this exhibition Miss Keller made an address in English, in which she said:

"This is a new day in the education of the deaf, the day when the physician is no longer content to fight the hostile silences with medicine and surgical instruments alone, but helps the teacher to pour the blessed water of speech into the desert of muteness."

Portions of this speech Miss Keller repeated in French and German for the edification of the representatives in the audience of those nations.

TAFT WINS FIGHT ON VETO IN HOUSE

Democrats Fail in Third Attempt to Pass Judicial Bill He Condemned.

Washington, August 16.—The third successive attempt of Democrats in the house to overrun the will of President Taft by passing a measure over his vetc failed when the legislative, executive and judicial bill, returned by the President with his veto message attached, fell short by 20 votes of being repassed. The vote was 153 to 107, just a score less than the necessary two-thirds.

The President had objected to the measure because of the amendments to abolish the commerce court and limit the tenure of office of civil service employes to seven years.

Would Curb Veto.

When the reading of the President's veto was over, Representative Stephens, of Nebraska, Democrat, introduced a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to curb the President's veto power by providing that a bare majority of the house and senate may override a veto.

The house will take the measure in hand, shear it of the provision to which the President objected, the fixing of a seven-year tenure for government employes under the civil service and send it on its way again.

Will Abolish Court.

The other feature to which the President objected, the abolition of the commerce court, will be left in the measure, but the temper of the senate on this program is yet to be ascertained. It is acknowledged at both ends of the capitol that there is a strong sentiment against the continuance of the court and objection by the senate for this reason is not expected. So strong is the sentiment against the tribunal that leaders of the senate house believe if the President vetoes the bill as changed it can be passed over his objection.

One effect of Taft's veto of the bill is to hold up his own pay, that of every member of congress, every federal judge and every employe of the United States courts.

Eighteen Democrats deserted their party on the roll call, while 13 insurgent Republicans voted with the majority. The Democrats were.

Democrats Who Deserted Party.

Allen, Sharp and Whitacre, Ohio; Brantley, Georgia; Curley, Murray, Peters and Thayer, Massachusetts; Donohue, Pennsylvania; Hamill, Kinkead, McCoy, New Jersey; Levy, Sulzer, Talcott, New York; Lobeck, Nebraska; O'Shaughnessy, Rhode Island; Reilly, Connecticut.

Republicans who remained with the Democrats on the vote and who have voted with them throughout on the veto roll calls were:

Anderson, Lindbergh, Davis, Minnesota; Good, Green, Haugen Pickett, Kendall, Iowa; French, Idaho; Jackson, Young, Kansas; La Follette, Washington; Morse, Wisconsin.

"$25 A WEEK ENOUGH FOR SIX"

Secretary Nagel Overrules Inspector Barring Immigrants.

Washington, August 16.—Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel believes that $25 a week is enough to clothe, feed and house three adults, or five or six, if necessary. Mary Fleming, 56, and her sister, Cecelia, 58, arrived in New York a few days ago from Dublin. When examined at Ellis Island they said they were to be cared for by John Francis Byrne. When questioned by Mr. Byrne said he earned $25 a week. Immigration inspectors ruled that this was not enough to support three, but Secretary Nagel overruled them and the two old ladies will land.

NEGRO WOMAN ELECTROCUTED

First Woman to Die in Chair in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., August 16.—Virginia Christian, a negress, and the first woman to be put to death in the electric chair in Virginia, was executed early today. Governor Mann refused to yield to the entreaties for clemency by several Chicago people. Virginia was convicted of a deliberate and atrociously cruel murder and robbery of her employer, Mrs. Ida Virginia Belote, at Hampton, Va., March 18, 1912.

ALLEN GETS 18 YEARS

Wytheville, Va., August 15.—Friel Allen, one of the mountain outlaws charged with complicity in the Hillsville court house murders last March, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree yesterday and was sentenced to 18 years in the penitentiary. Two more members of the gang are about to be tried.

WILSON POLICY HELD VACILLATING

Majority Report on Everglades Charges Criticizes Agriculture Department

Washington, August 19.—The Moss committee yesterday presented to the house two reports of its investigation of the Florida Everglades charges and the subsequent inquiry into the drainage division of the department of agriculture.

The reports take up the charge that a certain circular unfavorable to sale of Everglades lands was suppressed in the department of agriculture through influence of real estate operators; the question of relations between Assistant Secretary Hays of the department, and J. O. Wright, a former government employe in a land project at Lake Mattamuskeet, N. C., and the dismissal of C. G. Elliott and D. Moorhouse from the drainage division of the department on technical charges involving the transfer on government funds from one account to another.

Policy Is Vacillating.

Secretary Wilson escaped personal arraignment at the hands of the majority in the findings on the Everglades charges. The department's policy toward the Everglades was characterized as vacillating, "most unfortunate," and having subjected the department to much suspicion and criticism.

The minority report signed by Rep. Sloan, of Nebraska, who said his views were approved by Representatives Higgins and Madden, held that Secretary Wilson had acted within his legal decision.

Hays was condemned by the majority for his relations with Wright in the North Carolina project, while the minority held his interest was not one for profit, but only his well known interest in development in rural community life.

Both majority and minority agreed that the dismissal of Elliott and Moorehouse on technical charges was "over discipline."

Story of Charges.

The Everglades investigation arose through the charges that certain reports prepared by government engineers had been withheld from publication, with the inference that such action was in the interest of land dealers. C. G. Elliott, chief of drainage, and Assistant Engineer Moorhouse, who were brought into the controversy, were found by the committee to have made an arrangement in connection with North Carolina swamp lands that was in violation of the law, but inasmuch as there was no profit intended in it the committee declared that the men had been too severely disciplined by agricultural department officials.

Assistant Secretary Hays' connection with the matter arose through a private arrangementbe made with J. O. Wright, former drainage engineer, for the handling of some drained land in North Carolina which did not belong to the government.

The majority report cited Wright's admissions of his familiarity with real estate promoters and of accepting development company stock and fees while engaged officially in making surveys to reclaim land. It declared that while thus engaged as a paid salesman and an interested purchaser he appeared before the North Carolina legislature ostensibly to advise in the framing of drainage legislation.

Summary of Report.

The committee conclusions are:

The majority ffl ffl

The department majority report called the department vascillating and lacking conception of the vast investment of millions of dollars in undertaking the reclamation of the everglades. Said it constantly subordinated the inquiry to other work in which members of congress were particularly interested and finally abandoned it after an expenditure of $11,107 without definite results. Its accounting system deficient and its discipline lacking. The minority upheld the department.

Secretary Wilson falsely credited with authorship of the circular letter to which real estate promoters first objected because of its cautionary nature. Promptly supressed it and refused publication of revised bulletin excerpts as a report on the everglades. Minority reported that he did not abuse his legal discretion.

Assistant Secretary Hays—Arraigned by majority. Minority called the criticism of Hays unfair and unwarranted; that his interest in the possible sale of the North Carolina lake bed to Leigh Hunt and others was due to his well-known public interest in the development of community country life.

Drainage Engineer Wright—Majority, said he "accepted fees and commissions whenever offered." Minority reported that no evidence was established that any financial statement indicated great gains from the Mattamuskeet, N. C., project were exhibited by Wright to Hays. Financial statement reaching committee was "faulty and ridiculous and would have discredited the scheme at once."

Dr. C. G. Elliott, chief of drainage, and Assistant Drainage Engineer Moorehouse—majority report, stated that they admitted making an arrangement which the majority regarded as in violation of the law and of sound public policy, but that there was no profit intended in it and the department had disciplined them too severely. The minority agreed as to the over-disciplining, but added that the committee had no oversight of the department's discipline and that is such oversight were a fixed institution the secretaries of agriculture and their subordinants would become abject slaves to "red tape."

AMERICAN CONSUL IS SLAIN

William Bruce McMaster Killed While Hunting in Colombia.

Special to The Blade.

Washington, August 14.—William Bruce McMaster, American vice consul at Cartagena, Colombia, has been shot and killed.

Mr. McMaster was killed last Sunday "while hunting," according to the report to the state department which came from Amer can consul Kemper at Catagena. An attack upon his life two years ago and the strain imposed upon his relations with the Colombian judicial authorities as a result of his efforts to secure full punishment for the would-be assassins, excites the suspicion of officials here as to the cause of his death.

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DODGING ISSUES CONGRESS' WORK

Members Have Labored Hard, Review of Record Shows.

By J. A. Mathews.

Washington, August 16.—Despite the fact that when this session of congress is over and its accomplishments are reviewed it will be found that much has been achieved, the probabilities are that it will be more criticised for its failure to meet certain great demands for legislation than praised for what it has done. An inspection of the record will show that in the nearly nine months in which the congress has been in session it has done much. On the other hand, much has been omitted.

The most conspicuous failure of the session relates to the trust and corporation question in various phases. A Democratic house and a Republican senate both have been unwilling to grapple with this problem in any earnest and effective way. Political timidity, combined with a lack of understanding and lack of conviction of what ought to be done, have resulted in inaction. The question of how to deal with the trusts and combinations is as far from a settlement as ever.

Public Will Condemn.

With the cost of living going up and the public crying out more and more for relief, the probabilities are that the condemnation heaped on congress for not dealing with the trust and combination problem more vigorously will be bitter before the campaign is over.

The Progressive party will not be slow to take advantage of the situation. The senate committee on interstate commerce, at the insistence of Senator Cummins, did take the question of dealing with the great corporations and conducted an investigation which was of importance. But after the investigation was concluded it was found impossible to get the committee to agree on a bill. Senator Pomerene's bill for prison punishment of violators of the Sherman law has been forced out of committee and put on the calendar, but it cannot be passed at this session.

The house Democratic leaders have instituted investigations of importance, but these have taken too much of a political turn to be as valuable as they would be otherwise. The steel trust investigation has brought out much important information. That more information might have been obtained, however is pretty generally believed, and furthermore there is little sign that the investigation is going to materialize into legislation.

The money trust investigation has gone over and the beef trust investigation has gone over for good and sufficient political reasons. The Democrats are not anxious to prod Big Business in its lair before the election.

The house has passed important legislation for labor. It has passed a bill for a department of labor, an anti-injunction bill, the contempt bill and the bill for an industrial commission, as well as the seamen's bill. Both houses have passed the eight-hour law, the law against the manufacture of white phosphorus matches and the children's bureau measure.

1000 BODIES LEFT ON BATTLEFIELDS

Conditions in Nicaragua Are Growing More Deplorable Every Day.

Washington, August 19.—Revolution is spreading in Nicaragua. Health conditions about Managua, the capital, are distressing, according to state department reports today from American Minister Weitzel.

No effort has been made to dispose of the dead from the bombardment of the city. The minister reports 1,000 bodies in the fields. Chinandega has been attacked by the rebels and an attack upon Corinto, the principal seaport on the Pacific, is feared.

Telegraph communication between Managua and Corinto is interrupted.

Mena, the rebel leader, has received large quantities of supplies and shows indications of having financial backing. The presence of blue jackets from the gunboat Annapolis, reinforced by marines from Panama, has restored confidence among the foreigners in the city, the minister reports.

$15,000,000 FOR BATTLESHIP

Conferees Agree to Report Provision for One War Vessel.

By the Associated Press.

Washington, August 19.—Conferees on the naval appropriations bill agreed today to provide for one battleship at a cost not greater than $15,000,000. An appropriation of $2,535,000 is to be available for the beginning of the work. No agreement was reached as to size dimensions or armament. The naval bill in other aspects was adopted as approved by the previous conference, and is now acceptable to house and senate.

PASSES PENSION AND ARMY BILL

Senate and House Agree and Relieve Distress of Veterans.

Washington, August 15.—Pensions for thousands of veterans, held up by disagreement between the house and senate over the $160,000,000 pension appropriation bill, may be paid Saturday.

The house today agree to the senate's demand to abolish the 15 outlying pension agencies on February 1, and passed the bill with one minor amendment, which will be adjusted today. President Taft is expected to sign it immediately.

The senate has yielded to the demands of the house for the abolition of the pension agencies throughout the United States and passed the $150,000,000 pension appropriation bill with a provision for the abolishment of the agencies January 31, 1913.

The senate at a late session passed the army appropriation bill carrying $94,000,000, a bill replacing that originally passed which was vetoed by President Taft.

The new bill did not carry the provision of the original which would have legislated out of official life Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army.

Pensions Held Up.

The action on the conferees in the pension bill was the culmination of a dispute which has held up the payment of over $9,000,000 of pension payments due civil war veterans on August 4, and has thrown the financial operations of the pension bureau into chaos.

Pay Pensions Direct.

Under the senate provision the payment of all pensions would, after the date named, be made directly from the pension bureau at Washington. At present the bureau has nothing to do with the actual payment to veterans, the checks going out through the hands of the 18 different pension agents.

HE WEDS 660-POUND BRIDE

New York Printer, Weighing 135, Marries Coney Island Attraction.

New York, August 17.—Miss Alpine Blitch, weight 660 pounds, was married in Brooklyn yesterday to Louis H. Aiken, weight 135 pounds, by Alderman Jesse Moore and James Martyne, who weigh 300 pounds each. The bride, who wore 36 yards of pale blue silk for a dress and a 14-inch bracelet, was supplied by the groom with a wedding ring of the size of a napkin ring.

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of catarrh can be eradicated.

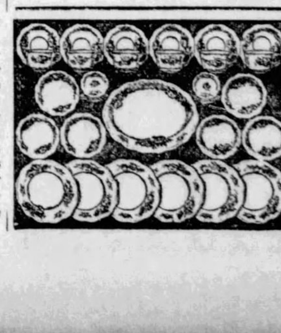
It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and cannot reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.



FREE This beautiful Rose Dinner Set is yours FREE if you will favor me by taking only 16 orders for my big 15 cent Needle Case, and a yearly subscription to FARM LIFE, for only 25c each. This Dinner Set contains thirty-three full size pieces, decorated with clusters of beautiful Wildwood Roses, surrounded by wreathes of rich green foliage and bordered with tracings of pure gold. Write me today, sending only 4c in stamps, and I will send you a sample Needle Case and tell you about my entire plan. You only have to distribute Needle Cases among your friends, and send me the $4.00 which is given to you by them, and you get this handsome thirty-three piece Rose Dinner Set absolutely free, shipped by freight. Answer today and I will tell you about the EXTRA PRIZE. Address R. W. MACY, Room 854 501 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL.

The PEACE PAGE.

The Baby That Was

By Jane Ellis Joy.

A neighborhood was convulsed by an incident that proved almost a tragedy with a three weeks' old baby as the victim, and an equally innocent two-year-old as the perpetrator.

It all happened in a natural way, and the conditions that brought it about are so common as to be familiar to everyone. There was a new baby in the house, and the Baby-that-Was found herself the subject of new and incomprehensible experiences. Her attitude of wonder concerning the newcomer amused the older people—aunts, uncles, a grandma and grandaunts who lived near-by and were frequently at the house.

One day at a family gathering someone hurled at the Baby-that-Was that ruthless invention of the past: "Now Miriam's nose is out of joint!"

Miriam felt her nose.

"Feel it getting loose, don't you?" one asked.

Miriam shook her head in solemn silence, her wide-open eyes full of questioning.

A literal seven-year-old undertook to explain the ancient figure of speech. Miriam wasn't the baby any more; she would have to let little brother sit on mother's lap.

Miriam's solemnity gave way to a scowl. "New baby bad! Me will sit on mother's lap!" she asserted stoutly.

No one thought of the provocation until a few days after, when the mother heard a cry from the room where the baby had been left sleeping. Flying to the crib, she was horrified to find little Miriam striking the infant's face with the hard back of a hair brush. "Bad baby!" pronounced the Baby-that-Was, vindictively. "Him pull off Miriam's nose!"

Jealousy is latent in the breasts of most little children. Thoughtlessness and ignorance do not exonerate older people from the inhumanness of appealing to it. It is a terrible thing to pervert the love in the heart of a child into something better. That some children are so sweet-natured as not to be pervertible, and that such a result of teasing as has been referred to occurs so infrequently should not obscure the fact that there is danger in meddling with a little child's sense of its rights. One of the hardest labors some mothers have, when assuming once more the guidance of their households after the coming of a new baby, is correcting harmful impressions in the mind of the older baby, and winning its love for the little new one.

Like many of our vexing problems, this one of teaching that Baby-that-Was to yield its place to the newcomer is man-made and woman-made. It does not exist in the nature of things. There would be no such problem if the laws of living and the rights of babies were understood and respected.

The situation as to the Baby-that-Was is always most acute when a "spoiled" child is to be reckoned with. Here is a little one who has no experience outside of getting its own way, its will having been supreme in the household. This is the "culture," so to speak, for any seed of mischief that may happen to fall from the unguarded lips of an older person. To the spoiled one the new baby is a rival, a usurper. It resents what it considers a personal wrong.

But if the child has been intelligently trained, if it has been gently taught from the first to conform its acts to the will of a wise mother, to do amiably and sweetly what is expected of it, to love pussy and little birdies, to be gentle with dollies and Teddy bears, there will be a warm place in the little heart for the tiny brother or sister, and the beautiful tenderness will become a habit of the child-mind.

It is not best to tell the passing baby, as some mothers do, that a new little baby will come to the house, and that it must love the new baby and be good to it. The presumption is that the confidence "prepares" the child for the event. The practice does not justify itself. Little children live in a world of wonders. They are always prepared for seeing the miracle of new life. The child needs preparation—yes, but the preparation should be rooted in its character.

This period of the passing of the baby into the little boy or girl to make room for a new baby is a critical epoch in the lives of many children. Everything depends on how the older baby accommodates itself to altered conditions.

If one works to right ends the period, so vexatious to some mothers, may be made one of great attainment for the little child, no longer a baby. As compared with an only child, a passing baby has an insuperable advantage for moral and spiritual growth in that it may taste the joys of small unselfish acts, such as giving baby a "pretend" taste of a cake, or yielding a toy to the small outstretched hand. It is a period crowded with ripe opportunities if the mother but take advantage of them.

As the children grow older, and the youngest begins to assert itself, the vigilance of the mother must not relax. New complications will arise with play. The older child must not be expected to yield too much, or in every instance in which there is a difference concerning toys or privileges. For its own good and the future peace of both, the youngest should learn that it cannot always have its own way. A child of 18 months may be taught to respect the rights of an older one.

In order to save themselves the annoyance of hearing the baby cry, many mothers compel an older child to give up the plaything that is the source of trouble. If the older child objects, it is upbraided for "selfishness," or perhaps slapped and sent to retirement to cry its heart out. This is an unjust method. It harms the baby who learns that it has only to cry in order to get what it wants. In the older child the injustice is likely to call forth anger and jealousy.

A mother whose children, a boy and a girl, aged 2 and 4, played without friction, was asked how she managed them. "From the first I taught them to respect one another's ownership of playthings," she said. "If Charlie asks me for something of Mary's, I say to him: 'It is not mine; it belongs to Mary. You must ask Mary.' And he usually gets what he asks from Mary; for my little girl feels that there is dignity in conferring a favor."—Mothers' Magazine for August.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

EARLY KANSAS DAYS

In the fall of '84 my family, consisting of my husband (Robert), two little boys, Robbie, Jr., aged 1 year; Max, aged 6, and myself, moved from Indiana to southern Kansas, which was quite a new country at that time. A large scope of the surrounding country had only been settled a few months previous. We were only 60 miles from the Indian Territory line. The territory at that time was mostly inhabited by Indians, who were mostly civilized and at peace with the Kansas settlers. The next July (I forget the exact date) one afternoon my brother Morris went to our nearest town to do some trading, and while there saw a traveling party, consisting of a young man and his mother, who lived a few miles from us, but we had never made their acquaintance. The family was leaving their home (so they told Morris) on account of the Indians raiding the country near them and murdering the settlers. They said that the previous night the Indians, 400 in number, had killed several persons a few miles west of our settlement and were camped, waiting for the shelter of night to make a raid at or near us. Morris hastened home, telling the sad news to neighbors as he came, and they in turn to others. There were no phones at this time. The whole settlement was soon aroused and on the move, as no one doubted the truth of the report, each family taking only its most valuable articles, mostly bedding and clothing and a small supply of eatables, the latter for the children, for no grown person in that party wanted any suffering that night. As our procession moved along, at every incoming road, one or more families joined the throng, all going to the one near town, as by being there in a body they would have better opportunity for defense.

Between our house and town my father's family was waiting to add one more to the sorrowful procession. Each team stopped for a short time, as father was not quite ready, having forgotten a certain new set of harness. He got the harness, and as he pitched it on his already well-loaded wagon, said: "There, I'll bet the Indians do not get them if I can help it." This was laughable afterwards, but at this time all were too serious to notice the humorous side of his remark. Every family, as far as possible, lariated their cattle near a pond where there was plenty of grass, as in that way they would not suffer for a few days. No one had much hope of returning home, but supposed that before another sun had appeared in the east another Indian massacre would be added to history that none of us would read. The town was reached shortly after dark, and by the time we arrived the town was lined with people from every direction coming in for shelter. The women and children took shelter in the town dwellers' homes, while the men, both farmers and townsmen, stayed with the wagons and kept watch. During the night no one except children closed their eyes to sleep. I will never forget the terrible feeling of dread when I saw my own two dear little boys wrapped in slumber; how I prayed to myself that my dear ones might not be harmed, although at that time my faith was small. I could not be content in any one place, nor could any mother there that memorable night, but would each one try to console the other. As the night slowly passed and no Indians appeared, we were in a measure relieved of the terrible suspense. But we knew, according to early history, they were more apt to come at daybreak. About 4 o'clock a. m. a man on horseback was sent in each direction to learn if there were any signs of Indians, but they returned reporting no Indians to be seen, nor did any come. It was all a false alarm. We were so rejoiced to have our lives and property spared that no one tried to punish the deceivers. We all returned home tired and weary after the night's vigil but many times thankful that we were at home again at our own Kansas shack. I will add (with the kind editor's permission) that Max and Robbie are with us yet at times, although many miles intervene between their home and mine; also that my dear father and mother and my only sister, who were with us that night, have passed on to the eternal city.—Mrs. Ida G. Hoosier.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Have the work table covered with zinc and save scrubbing.

Varnish the shelves after a coat of paint, and they will clean as easily as tiling.

Keep plenty of soft paper to wipe out greasy dishes, pots and pans, and save the dish washing.

A window shade fastened to a set of open shelves makes a fine curtain to keep out the dust.

In baking bread and rolls put a saucepan of boiling water into the oven. The steam will keep the crust smooth and tender.

To keep milk toast from becoming soggy serve the boiling buttered milk in a covered pitcher, so that each one may pour it himself over his toast.

If the collar bands of the shirtwaists are left unstarched by the laundress the necks of the waists will not break so early as they ordinarily do.

An egg beater should never be left to soak in water, as the oil will be washed out of the gears, making it hard to turn.

Keep a bundle of newspapers handy to set soiled and smoky pans on.

COURAGE

Florence Folsom.

Courage! Courage! Courage! The
word is a marching-song;
Trumpets and bugles and drums
to these seven sounds belong;
Banner and flags and pennons;
shouts, applause, acclaim—
But what of the courage that
grubs in the dark, with never
a dream of fame?

The courage for dull routine; for
Monotony's treadmill round;
That cannot always smile — but
aye at its post is found;
That clinches Duty with bulldog
grip; that silently shoulders
and bears
Taunts, reproaches, temptings,
burdens, labors, cares.

Courage in the dark; Courage in
shabby dress;
Courage forgetful of self, unavid
of Happiness,
Not relying on Heaven, not afraid
of Hell—
This is the kind of Courage for
Me, though it toll a passing-
bell!
—The Nautilus Magazine for July.

Meggs Carson has $71 in the bank and he is a boy just 14 years old. Good luck to you!

Boy Scouts in Camp

Recreation hour in a typical Boy Scout camp. These youngsters, with camps all over the country, are having the time of their lives. Besides enjoying themselves they are receiving military training, discpline and experience.

MERRY - GO - ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

AN ANTI-SUFFRAGIST

Kind Friends of the Peace Page—It has been some time since I've been with you to chat. However, I've been reading all the good letters that are being written and enjoying what the rest have had to say. Willie of North Carolina, I think your ideas on child training good. I believe it so much better to try to cultivate the good in them than to try to subdue the bad by harsh measures. Our little boy got to slipping out matches and striking them about the barn. His papa and I both threatened severe punishment. It seemed only to make him more desirous of getting hold of matches, only he was more hidden about it. So finally I said to him, "If you repeat the act once more you'll surely receive punishment, but I don't believe you'll do it any more because you know it's wrong to disobey and deceive us and I know you want to be a good boy and you can never be if you disobey and deceive your parents." There has not been any more trouble about it. I have tried this in several instances and found it works much better than severe punishment. The workers for childhood are agreed "that formation is the thing we most need in dealing with human character and formation comes mostly from within through the heart and not from without through iron bars or any method of force and violence."

"The idea is not to fight the bad, but foster the good."

I pass these thoughts on from a little booklet I read on child training, as they were very helpful to me, I pass them hoping they may help others. Sometimes when I realize the grave responsibility I have, that of directing and guiding the little footsteps of these given into my care, I cannot help but feel that within my own strength I have not the wisdom and patience to do my full duty by them. I am glad I realize this, and that I can go to Him, the "Giver of all good gifts" and ask to be strengthened and guided in the discharge of my duties to my children and home. I am so glad for this promise, that whatsoever we ask in faith believing it shall be done unto us. There have been some few of our letter writers giving their opinions on woman suffrage. I can truly say as a mother, I do not believe in it. Although at one time, before I realized the responsibility of wife and mother, I thought it all right for women to vote, but now I feel that we have a higher duty as mothers and home makers and if we fill our place in the home as we should, we shall have no time to go out and take part in the political life, even if we thought we were stronger, morally, than our brother, we are only neglecting a more important duty by so doing. I cannot see how it could possibly better matters any, if we were to leave the care of the home and children to a less interested party than the mother, while we go office seeking. It seems to me that the responsibility of home-maker and motherhood is already shunned too much by those whose duty it is to take upon themselves this responsibility. If we discharge our duty faithfully and cheerfully in the home-life and make use of our God-given rights we shall have no time to aspire for the political world outside nor will we have any need to. Our influence will be stronger for the making of a better and purer government than if we fought this problem by coming in personal contact with it and neglecting a nearer duty.

If some of you women, who are advocating woman suffrage so strongly will read up statistics or actual facts on the political question in the states where women vote, you'll find that conditions are no better since women have had the right of ballot and some instances worse. I have read of a few hair pulling scrapes that we, as womenly women would not care to be mixed up in. I would rather my daughter of 21 years (if I had one of that age) would be at home learning something about housekeeping problems. I think there would be more happy homes and a good deal more good accomplished if we taught our daughters the blessings and privileges of motherhood, the beauty and pleasure in a well managed, cleanly-kept home and the knowledge of how to prepare good wholesome food. Not that we should not study the political question and discuss these things in the home in the right way, but to take up the time we owe our little ones and the care of the home, to go outside and take part in politics is out of the question for the already overworked mothers.

I think in some cases it would be a little like the woman lecturer on the care and training of children. After having been gone from her home town for some time returned to deliver one of her lectures at home and in passing along the street met some dirty faced urchins and accosting them told them to go home, clean up and tell their mammas to come out to hear her lecture as she would tell them how to keep little fellows like them clean and train them in the way they should go. The one most forsaken-looking and dirty urchin said to her, "Aw,gwan, ma don't yer know me?" No we would get so interested in these matters outside of our home that we would not know our children. We must make companions of them, not for one day, but during their stay with us if we wish to influence their lives and have that influence stay with them after they've gone out from the paternal roof. How my little fellows enjoy sitting on my lap or near me and have me read them stories. The youngest, too small to understand the stories, enjoys the pictures and will look at one until I require him to give it up.

These impressions made in childhood of the right kind, will go wth them throughout life. Mothers, let me ask of you to not forsake the care and training of your little ones for the privilege of having broader rights outside or taking part in other things of a worldly nature, that would in a worldly sense give you more prestige and power, but lessen that of a purer, sweeter and truer influence. I am sure our rights shall be respected and we shall find true happiness and peace of mind if we do our duty faithfully in whatever sphere of life we are placed. There is a work for us all to do and we can accomplish more good by doing this work in a quiet unassuming way, than by going out and smashing windows and crying with a loud voice in order to gain a hearing in something that we are not sure that we ought to have or can improve conditions by having. I didn't intend to stay so long. I hope I've been welcome. I am sure I wish you all peace and happiness along the way.—Becky Jane.

SOME WEST VIRGINIA BITS

Dear Peace Page—I noticed in The Blade of April 18, our own state song, The West Virgini Hills with the words, author unknown. But we West Virginians who love the song dearly, know the authors were Mr. H. E. Engle and Mrs. Ellen King. It was copyrighted by Mr. Engle in 1886.

It is my understanding that Mrs. King wrote the last stanza. She had been in our little mountain state for some time and when departing this stanza came to her:

"Oh, the West Virginia hills, I must
bid you now adieu;
In my home beyond the mountains I
shall ever dream of you;
In the evening time of life, if my
Father only wills,
I shall still behold the vision of the
West Virginia hills."

But we mountaineers don't always stop with one good thing. We have another song with the same title, but the words and music are different. This song, words and music was composed by Dr. D. B. Purinton in 1877.

Dr. Purinton was once president of the West Virginia University at Morgantown. It was composed for his class in music at that institution, and was sung for the first time at a public performance of the seniors. And we also have a song of our 55 counties, written by Mr. Oshel C. Staats.

SONG OF THE COUNTIES OF WEST VIRGINIA.

First Ohio, Brooke and Hancock,
With old Marshall here we see,
In a group they stand together,
Making our great panhandle
And gay Wheeling we see.

Then comes Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants,
With old Wood and Jackson, too,
Hie to Mason, on to Cabell,
Then great Wayne is brought to
view;
On the fair Ohio river
All these counties are found.

Lincoln, Logan, Boone, Wyoming
And McDowell next we spy,
And with Mingo, Raleigh, Mercer
In the southwest they lie;
South of the Great Kanawha
In the southwest they lie.

Pocahontas and Greenbrier,
With young Summers and Monroe,
Pendleton and Grant and Hardy,
Mineral and Hampshire, too;
On the southwestern border,
In the mountains they lie.

Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan,
A panhandle next we spy;
In the east on the Potomac
These three counties lie;
Making our east panhandle;
In the east does it lie.

Monongahela, Preston, Tucker,
Marion and Taylor, too,
Doddridge, Harrison and Barbour
Are the next we bring to view;
Counties north of the center,
And prosperous counties, too.

Ritchie, Lewis Upshur, Randolph,
Wirt, Calhoun and Gilmer spy,
Braxton, Roane, Clay and Webster
And old Nicholas close by;
These are our midland counties,
For in Midland they lie.

Fayette, Putnam and Kanawha,
In a valley rich and great,
Ends the song of every county
In our fair and thriving state;
Making fifty-five counties
In our fair and thriving state.

We are pretty well supplied with about everything a man wants here below. We have two state histories written by a West Virginia school master, and a state geography written by our present state superintendent, Mr M. P. Shawkey. I am always interested in The Toledo Blade—all of it. The Peace Page, the editorial page and the Question Bureau are of especial interest to me. Here's hoping for the peace and happiness of the world. —W. F. Smith, W. Va.

A CREED

By Adelaide Keene.

We believe that—

Suffering and sorrow are as needful to the growth of the soul as water and night are to the plant, but JOY cometh in the morning!

Whoever needs thee is thy neighbor.

It is a privilege, not a task, to help others.

We grow by giving. Nature abhors a vacuum, and more good rushes to fill the place of whatever you have given away.

To keep on giving, doing, helping, for if others prove ungrateful, God understands and will recompense us in another direction.

The moment you have received a kindness, return it as well as you can, or else pass it along.

Forgive every injury at once. It will not matter a hundred years from now. We are living in eternity and nothing happens but for our ultimate good. It is blessed to forgive, it makes you so happy. Pay no heed to revenge, for God, the law, will avenge you far better than you can imagine. None of us can afford the luxury of doing evil. Nemesis will catch us!

As we have suffered in sympathy with the world sorrow, so will God give us, if we wait and deserve, our share of the world joy.

Choose this day whom ye shall serve! awaits us every morning. Hate is the devil, love is God. No man can serve two masters and win good wages. He who loves good with all his heart, preserves the single eyes which perceive good in everything and in all, gives thanks.

And to him who has most faith, the faith which gives thanks, in the midst of seeming evil, will God give the keys of the kingdom. "Faithful (or thankful) over few things, thou shalt be ruler (and master) over many things. Enter into the joy of thy Lord," or into the enjoyment of thy ideal! For thy invisible ideal is thy invisible Lord, which draws thee further along the path of promise, and into perfect peace.—From the July number of the Nautilus Magazine.

OUR COOK BOOK

Fish Timbales.

Take one cup of white fish (halibut), the yokes of four eggs. Stir in well. One-fourth of a cup of butter, one-half of a cup of panada, one cup of sweet cream, salt and pepper. Put all in the ice box and let remain until stiff. Butter the timbale moulds, place in a pan of hot water and bake 20 minutes. Serve immediately with cream or anchovy sauce.

Beet Greens.

Take the young, tender tops of beets, wash very thoroughly through several waters, cover with boiling water, lightly salted, and cook until tender. Drain, chop, season with salt and pepper and with a garnish of yolks of hard boiled eggs. If desired, a little salt pork or bacon can be boiled with the greens and sliced and served with them.

Pralines.

Take three cups of light brown sugar, one cup of milk, butter the size of an egg. Stir until it boils. Let it boil until it threads from the spoon. Then flavor with vanilla. Next stir in two cups of English walnut kernels, chopped, and beat vigorously until the mixture thickens. Drop it from a teaspoon upon a well-buttered paper and let stand until it hardens.

Kentucky Potatoes.

Pare and slice four good size potatoes. Put a layer of these slices in the bottom of a baking dish, sprinkle with salt and pepper, then another layer of potatoes and so continue until all the potatoes are used. Fill the baking dish with milk so that the potatoes are just covered with milk, and no more. Put over the top a few bits of butter, sprinkle the whole lightly with bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour.

Sweet Potato Puff.

Boil and mash sweet potatoes. To four cups of this add three eggs beaten light, one cup of milk, two tablespoons of butter and a little salt. Beat altogether vigorously, turn into pudding dish and bake.

Tomato Jelly.

Soak one and one-half boxes of gelatine in enough cold water to cover it. Put one quart of tomatoes on to stew, with head of celery chopped very fine, a little chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoon of pepper. Boil for 20 minutes. Pour all over the gelatine while boiling hot, strain into a shallow pan and allow to congeal. Cut in squares and serve with lettuce and mayonnaise dressing.

Lyonnaise Potatoes.

Have ready some cold boiled potatoes, cut in not too thin slices. Put two spoons of butter in a spider and when hot slice one small onion very thin into the pan. Cook two minutes and then put in the potatoes and watch carefully that they do not burn or brown. Add some minced parsley. In five minutes they are ready to serve.

Salt Rising Bread.

Into a pint of boiling water stir one-half teaspoon of salt. Take from the fire and beat into the salt water, gradually, enough flour to make a thick batter or soft dough. Beat for ten minutes, cover with several thick towels and set in a very warm room for eight hours. Work into a pint of luke warm milk in which a teaspoon of salt has been stirred, enough flour to salt has been stirred, enough flour to make a stiff dough and work this into the risen dough. Mix well, cover again and leave in a warm place until very light. Knead in enough flour to make the mixture of the consistency of ordinary dough for bread, form into loaves and set to rise. When Light, bake in a steady oven.

Irish Stew.

Take three pounds of nice lamb chops not trimmed too closely, eight or nine good sized potatoes sliced, four large onions or six smaller ones sliced. Rub bottom of the soup kettle with a piece of salt pork on a fork to keep the stew from burning, and proceed to pack it. Begin with layers of chops with plenty of salt and pepper, then layer of onions and then potatoes each well seasoned. Add one quart of any good soup stock and cover tightly. Let stew for nearly an hour until the potatoes begin to thicken it. Look at it occasionally and add boiling water if more moisture is required. Stew slowly.

POETS' CORNER

YOU'LL NEVER MISS WATER TILL THE WELL RUNS DRY

When a child I lived at Lincoln with
my parents at the farm;
The lessons that my mother taught to
me were quite a charm.
She would often take me on her knee
when tired of childish play,
And as she pressed me to her breast
I heard my mother say.

CHORUS.

"Waste not, want not, is a maxim I
would teach;
Let your watchword be dispatch, and
practise what you preach;
Do not let your chances, like the sun-
beam, pass you by,
For you never miss the water till the
well runs dry."

As years rolled on I grew to be a mischief-making boy;
Destruction seemed my only sport, it was my only joy;
And well do I remember when oftimes well chastised,
How father sat beside me then, and thus has me advised:

When I arrived at manhood I embarked in public life,
And found it was a rugged road bestrewn with care and strife.
I speculated foolishly—my losses were severe
But still a tiny little voice kept whispering in my ear:

Then I studied strict economy, and found, to my surprise,
My funds, instead of sinking very quickly then did rise,
I grasped each chance, and always struck the iron while 'twas hot;
I seiz'd my opportunities, and never once forgot—

I am married now, and happy; I've a careful little wife.
We live in peace and harmony; devoid of care and strife;
Fortune smiles upon us, we have little children, three.
The lesson that I teach them as they prattle around my knee:

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD

I'm dreaming now of Hally, sweet Hally, sweet Hally,
I'm dreaming now of Hally, for the thought of her is one that never dies,
She's sleeping in the valley, the valley, the valley,
She's sleeping in the valley, and the mocking bird is singing where she lies.

CHORUS.

Listen to the mocking bird, listen to the mocking bird.
The mocking bird still singing o'er her grave;
Listen to the mocking bird, listen to the mocking bird.
Still singing where the weeping willows wave.

Ah, well I yet remember, remember, remember;
Ah well I yet remember when we gathered in the cotton side by side;
'Twas in the mid September, September, September,
'Twas in the mild September, Septem- mocking bird was singing far and wide.

When the charms of spring awaken, awaken, awaken;
When the charms of spring awaken, and the mocking bird is singing on the bough;
I feel like one forsaken, forsaken, forsaken,
I feel like one forsaken, since my Hally is no longer with me now.

THE OLD RED CRADLE

Take me back to the days when the old red cradle rocked,
In the sunshine of years that have fled,
To the good old trusty days when the door was never locked
And we judged our neighbor's truth by what he said.
I remember of my years I had numbered almost seven,
And the old red cradle stood against the wall.
I was the youngest of the five and two had gone to heaven,
But the old red cradle rocked us all.

Chorus.

Rocking, rocking, gently rocking,
In time with the tick of the clock on the wall,
One by one the seconds marking,
The old red cradle rocked us all.

Aye, it cradled one and all, brothers and sisters in it lay,
And it gave me the sweetest rest I've known.
But tonight the tears will flow, and I let them have their way,
For the passing years are leaving me alone.
By my mother it was rocked when the evening meal was laid,
And again I seem to see her as she smiled,
When the rest were all in bed, 'twas then she knelt and prayed,
By the old red cradle and her child.
But the cradle long has gone..and the burdens that it bore,
One by one have been gathered to the fold;
But the flock is incomplete, for it numbers only four,
With a dear one now left straying in the cold.
Heaven grant again we may in each other's arms be locked,
Where no bitter tears of parting ever fall;
God forbid that one be lost that the old cradle rocked,
For that dear old cradle rocked us all.

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THE STARLESS CROWN

"They that turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."—Dan. XII:3.

Wearied and worn with earthly care,
I yielded to repose;
And soon before my raptured sight
glorious vision rose:
I thought while slumbering on my couch in midnight's gloom
I heard an angel's silvery voice and radiance filled my room;
A gentle touch awakened me, a gentle whisper said:

"Arise, O sleeper; follow me," and through the air we fled,
We left the earth so far away that like a speck it seemed,
And heavenly glory, calm and pure across our pathway streamed.
Still on we went; my soul was wrapt in silent ecstasy;
I wondered what the end would be, what next should meet my eyes;
I knew not how we journeyed through the pathless fields of light,
When suddenly a change was wrought, and I was clothed in white.
We stood before a city's wall more glorious to behold;
We passed through gates of glistening pearl, o'er streets of purest gold;
It needed not the sun by day, the silver moon by night:
The glory of the Lord was there; the Lamb itself its light.
Bright angels paced the shining streets, sweet music filled the air,
And white-robed saints with glistening crowns from every clime were there.
And some that I had loved on earth stood with them round the throne.
"All worthy is the Lamb," they sung, the glory His alone.
But fairer far than all besides, I saw my Saviour's face,
And as He gazed He smiled on me with wondrous love and grace.
Lowly I bowed before His throne, o'erjoyed that I at last
Had gained the object of my hopes, that earth at last was past.
And when in solemn tones He said, "Where in the diadem
That ought to sparkle on thy brow adorned with many a gem?
I know that thou hast believed on me, and life through me is thine;
But where are all those radiant stars that in thy crown should shine?
Yonder thou seest a glorious throng, and stars on every brow;
For every soul they led to me they wear a jewel now.
And such thy bright reward has been if such had been thy deed:
If thou had sought some wandering feet in paths of peace to lead,
Thou were not called that throng shouldst tread the way of life alone,
But that the clear and shining light that round thy footsteps shone,
Should guide some weary feet to My bright home of rest,
And thus in blessing those around thou hadst thyself been blessed."

The vision faded from my sight; the voice no longer spake;
A spell seemed brooding o'er my soul which long I feared to break.
And when at last I gazed around in morning's glimmering light,
My spirit felt o'erwhelmed beneath the vision's awful might.
I rose, and wept with chastened joy that I dwelt below;
That yet another hour was mine my faith by works to show,
That yet some sinner I might tell of Jesus' dying love,
And help to lead some weary soul to seek a home above.
And now, while on earth I stay, my motto this shall be,
"To live no longer for myself, but Him who died for me."
And graven on my inmost soul I'll wear His truth divine.
"They that turn many to the Lord bright as the stars shall shine."

DECISION TO GYPSY'S WARNING

Down besides yon flowing river,
Where bereft, where willows weep
Where must lie that fair one ever!
Stranger, why those vigils keep?
Why go there, alone and early,
Those morning flowers to strew?
Did you love in truth so dearly,
Do you grieve as others do?

Stranger, I've been thinking sadly
How you promised, wooed and won,
How innocent her love that gladly
Heard fair words, built hopes thereon.
That she's in the cold ground sleeping
By the river's moaning wave;
That the willows now are weeping
O'er that maiden's early grave.

Warnings from the grave do tell me
And a living voice I hear
Of a wooer, who would seek me,
Pleading by a love sincere.
That without me life were sorrow,
Take this heart and hand of mine.
Promise bliss for ev'ry morrow,
Then forsake me—let me pine.

Stranger, I will heed the warning,
Coming from that river's side;
Flowers you strew there in the morning
I'll renew at eventide.
There our walks, but not together
For the Gypsy tells me true,
Mourns her child in tears that smother
Every kindly thought for you.

FROM THE CHILDREN

An M. G. R. Girl.

Dear Children—As I am a M. G. R., or I mean, my initials are M. G. R. I thought I would write a letter. I saw Mr. Wastebasket's picture but,—who's afraid? My wish is that he will have lockjaw when this letter reaches him. I live in the Empire state and as everyone else does I love it best of all. I don't think it would be called empire if it were not a splendid old state. I think I have what a great many haven't, and that is 17 sisters, Ruth Agnes, 19; Grace Anna, 17; Pearl Luella, 16; Gladys Elma, 15; Nina Esther, 14; Mabel Dora, 12; Winifred Beatrice, 11; Lena Edith, 10; Lulu Evelyn, 9; Nellie Rose, 8; Frances Wilma, 7; Ida Ruby, 6; Alice Mina, 5; Helen Lorena, 4; Jennie Helena, 3; Belle Violet, 2 and Norma Elizabeth, born the day that our editor Elizabeth died. I have three hobbies, music, flowers and cooking. I am raising a few chickens of my own for pin-money. Well, Norma has awakened and Belle is crying so I must close.—Valentine of the Empire State.

Here Are Some Riddles.

Dear Boys and Girls.—It is raining and I am having the pleasure of writing my first letter to The Blade. I saw a request in one edition of the paper in some letter for more of the boys and girls from West Virginia to write, and I am one of the boys. The editor has made many good suggestions, so I am going to make one for the editor now. Let's enlarge the sheet and give us all more space. I am sending some answers to riddles, and some new ones. "That which runs and never walks and has a tongue but never talks," is a wagon, isn't it? Stone-coal is the answer to the next riddle. And the "little servant" riddle is a needle. And the answer to the last one is charitable. Now these are my riddles:

"In marble walls as white as milk,
Lined with hangings soft as silk;
Within a fountain crystal clear
A golden apple doth appear.
No doors there are to this stronghold,
Yet thieves break in and steal the gold."

"We are little airy creatures,
All of different voice and features;
One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in jet.
The other you may see in tin,
And the fourth a box within,
If the fifth you would pursue,
It can never fly from you."

"Guess a riddle now you must;
Stone is fire, and fire is dust;
Black is red and red is white,
Come and view the wondrous sight."

Well, I guess this will do for the first time I have ever writen to The Blade. I have given the answers to these riddles to the Editor, and they will be given to you when you guess correctly.—"In earnest" — William Hawvermale, of Brosius, W. Va.

Wants Letters.

Hello, Boys and Girls—Mae Riley of Spencer, W. Va., please come again. We live only 25 miles apart, but I want to hear the news from Spencer as it is the nearest town to me. I am another girl who likes to wash dishes. I wish I could meet the girls of The Blade and shake hands with them all. I hope we will all meet sometime. I think children should improve their time in the school-room for some day they will need an education to help them to get all the things that seem worth while to them after they are grown up. Girls and boys, please write to me.—B. J. Spencer, Milo, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

A "new little girl who wishes to help fill the children's corner" writes to us. She wants to exchange cards with the children. Her name is Edith Lucille Parliman, and her address is 1503 East Randolph street, Enid, Okla.

Olive Glaze, of Kansas, thinks the answer to Cody's riddle is "the left side of a pudding is the part left after it is eaten."

A little telephone girl writes us. Her mother is the central in a New York town, and Marie helps her mother. Tell us more about what you do. All the boys and girls would be interested in a story of the telephone.

Rose McF., of Pennsylvania, write us more letters, for the first was delightful.

Herman Resseger, of W. Va., is the oldest boy in his home. He has two brothers in the marine corps. He would like to have some post cards from all you boys and girls. His address is Pasco, W. Va.

Emma Luttrell, Route 1, Fountain City, Tenn., wants to exchange postals. Make a note of it, boys and girls.

July 17 was the birthday of Grace N. Dougall, and she wanted to exchange postals. Her address is R. D. 2, Box 62, Leechburg, Pa. As her letter came too late we all ought to send her some postals, anyway.

Irene Prouty, who lives in Daleville, Miss., says she loves her town "because she has lived in it all her life." That is a very good reason.

IOWA WOMAN WELL AGAIN

Freed From Shooting Pains, Spinal Weakness, Dizziness, by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—"For years I was almost a constant sufferer from female trouble in all its dreadful forms; shooting pains all over my body, sick headache, spinal weakness, dizziness, depression, and everything that was horrid. I tried many doctors in different parts of the United States, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than all the doctors. I feel it my duty to tell you these facts. My heart is full of gratitude to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my health."—Mrs. HARRIET E. WAMPLER, 524 S. Ransom Street, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Consider Well This Advice.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

OS ANGELES JURY ACQUITS DARROW OF BRIBERY CHARGE

Los Angeles, Cal., August 17.—Clarence S. Darrow, the noted ago lawyer, was found not guilty today of the charge of bribing ry in the McNamara case. The jury was out just 34 minutes. y one ballot was taken and each juror voted not guilty. Although warned against any demonstration by the baliffs, there s a spontaneous outburst of applause when Foreman M. R. Wilns, in response to the court's query, stated that the jury had nd a verdict of not guilty.

Reception for Darrow.

here was a rush to the side of row, which was stopped by bailiffs, but it was renewed a moments later after Judge ton thanked and discharged jury.

Darrow aprroached the jurors in the box to thank them, and of them, Golding and Dunthrew their arms about him patted his back. Other jurors shed forward and clasped ds with the attorney.

he scene gradually resolved itinto a reception for Darrow and jurors and friends of the erstle defendant crowded up to conulate and shake hands with the rs while the flashlights of newsper photographers boomed from ry angle of the court room.

Four days were required for the state's rebuttal and both sides finally rested on August 9.

In presenting the case against Darrow the prosecution produced evidence purporting to show that in addition to the alleged corruption of jurors Darrow had been guilty of tampering with state witnesses in the McNamara case.

The chief reliance of the defense was that agreement between prosecution and defense under which the McNamaras entered their pleas of guilty was made prior to the alleged bribery of Lookwood and that there was therefore no occasion for corrupting jurors. It was also maintained throughout that Darrow was the victim of a "frame-up" on the part of Franklin and the authorities.

RROW ACCUSATION WAS RESULT OF M'NAMARA CASE

ial to The Blade.

os Angeles, Cal., August 17.—A di- outcome of the abrupt ending last ember of the trial of J. B. McNa- for the dynamiting of the Los eles Times building, the trial of rence S. Darrow, chief of counsel the McNamara brothers, was the lt of an indictment by the county nd jury for the alleged bribery of rge N. Lockwood, a prospective or in the McNamara case.

Arrest for Bribery.

n November 28, 1911, Bert H. Frank- chief of detectives of the McNa- ra defense, was arrested for the bery of Lockwood. On December 1 McNamara brothers pleaded lty, J. B. McNamara to murder in stroying the Times building, and J. cNamara to dynamiting the Llewn Iron Works.

n January 15 Franklin made a conion to Assistant District Attorney rd that he had bribed Robert F. in, the first juror sworn to try the Namara case, and that he had ght to bribe five other prospective ors, including Lockwood. The latter reported early in November to the rict attorney that Franklin had apached him, and from that time he ed under the instructions of the ecutor.

Darrow Denies Guilt.

On January 29, two indictments re reported by the county grand y against Darrow for the alleged bery of Bain and Lockwood and on arraignment the lawyer entered as of not guilty.

The trial on the Lockwood indictent was begun on May 15, and just weeks and two days elapsed until e case went to the jury, making it longest criminal trial ever held in s Angeles county. During that time proximately two million words scribed by the court reporters for hich the cost to the county was mething like $6,000. The entire cost the trial was close to $30,000.

Story of Trial.

In the main case of the prosecution, hich began with the completion of e jury on May 24, 38 witnesses testi- d and practically the same number witnesses were introduced by the efense. On rebuttal the number of ate witnesses was swelled to 50. The rosecution rested on July 8, and the efense ended on August 5, after a ghthy cross examination of Darrow, ho occupied the stand for a week.

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THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-che-ster's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 35 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
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FREE $1 COUPON
Good for $1 Package of Dr. Van Vleck's Complete 3-Fold Treatment to be sent Free on Approval, as explained above, to
Name .....
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Mail this coupon today to Dr. Van Vleck Co., WB 32 Majestic Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Return post will bring the $1 Package on Trial
"There's Relief in Every Package."

Goes as Naval Aide to Mikado's Funeral

Washington, August 19.—Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, on duty with the general board here and recently in command of the first division of the Atlantic fleet, has been designated as naval aid to Secretary of State Knox on his mission as special and personal representative of President Taft at the funeral of the late Japanese emperor on September 12.

CONGRESSMEN ARE VANISHING

Two Hundred Have Already Left the Capital.

Washington, August 20.—Congress is rapidly thinning out in anticipation of adjournment at the end of this week. In the house the attendance is sparse, sometimes not more than two members responding on the question of passage of a bill. It is estimated that almost 200 representatives already have returned to their congressional districts on account of the autumn campaign, but many of them are in easy reach of Washington in case of emergency.

TO HANDLE G. O. P. MONEY

George E. Skeldon Again Chosen Committee Treasurer.

By the Associated Press.

Washington, August 20.—George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the national Republican committee in 1908, has been selected as treasurer of the committee for the present campaign. Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican national committee, today made the announcement.

ON NEW GRAFT HUNT

U. S. Express Co. Starts Investigation.

Chicago, August 20.—A widespread investigation of graft in its offices has been taken by the United States Express Co., according to a published report here today. The investigation began in the Chicago office, but will be carried, it is said, to other cities.

J. Mayhew, head of the company's secret service, came here a short time ago from New York to take charge of the investigation. It is said one of the local officials has resigned since the arrival of Mr. Mayhew, but it was denied that the resignation had any bearing on the investigation.

It is reported that Chief Mayhew's investigation has already shown irregularities in the employment of help, extra time pay to employes, the purchase of supplies and equipment, and the employment of extra horses and wagons.

According as evidence of irregularities is gained, it will be forwarded to the main offices in New York, it is said. It is also said that the entire system of the employment of men and keeping their time is to be changed as a result of the investigation.

TAFT FIGHTS FOR COMMERCE COURT

Says He'll Battle if It Keeps Him in Washington All Summer.

Washington, August 17.—President Taft told callers today he intended to fight congress for the retention of the commerce court if it kept him in Washington all summer. He declared he would again veto the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill if it came to him containing the provision to abolish the court as reported to the house yesterday.

Mr. Taft was aroused today over reports that Democratic house leaders planned to retaliate for his veto by refusing appropriations for the counselor for the state department, the bureau of trade relations and other adjuncts of the department which the President considers of immense importance to interests engaged in foreign trade.

Two Republican senators, Smoot and Sanders, assured the President today that the senate might pass the bill as reported to the house yesterday, but they were confident it would not pass over a second veto.

Those who talked with the President in the White House offices today quoted him as saying he could listen to no offers of compromise on the bill, that he could not change his convictions, and must do his duty as he saw it.

For Harvesting Soybeans.

For harvesting soybeans, the ordinary mowing machine, with side delivery attachment, is best, except where intended for silage, when the self-binder is more satisfactory. In making soybean hay, handle as little as possible. Leave in the swath one or two days, then put in small cocks until cured. Cut this crop for hay just when the bean pods are beginning to form.

Congressman J. M. C. Smith, of Michigan, a member of the lower house, was a bricklayer before he became interested in politics. He served his time at the trade and followed it for several years afterward. It is said he was one of the fastest bricklayers in his part of the country.

CASTS HIS LOT WITH HUMANITY

So Says Gov. Marshall, Who Sees the Country Getting Socialistic.

By the Associated Press.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 20.—Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, in his formal speech of acceptance of the Democratic vice presidential nomination, delivered to the notification committe here today, attacked the Republican party on the grounds that it had fostered special privilege to the point of making men everywhere socialistic in theory if not in conduct. In this connection he said:

"It is idle for a thoughtful man in America, whether millionaire or pauper, longer to play the ostrich. Safety does not consist in hiding one's head in the sands of either sentiment or hope. It is foolish for the vastly rich to keep on insisting that more and more shall be added to their riches through a specious system of legislation ostensibly to run the government, in reality enacted to loot the people.

Worse Than Ignorance.

"It is worse than ignorance for them to smile at the large body of intelligent Americans who regard themselves as fortunate if the debit and credit accounts of life balance at the end of the year; and to assume that the mighty many, who are becoming convinced that that social system that we call democracy is but a glittering generality, will long endure the industrial slavery being produced.

"Whether voting the ticket or not, men everywhere looking upon the awful injustice of this economic system are becoming socialistic in theory if not in conduct.

Back to Ancient Ideals.

"And shall any fair-minded man say that if it redounds to the interests of the people of this country that a hundred men shall control its business to the good of everyone, that there is anything fallacious in the theory that government instead of transferring business to a favored few for the benefit of all should itself discharge that business for the benefit of all,

"I do not hesitate to say that if it be impossible to restore this republic to its ancient ideals which I do believe, and I must make the ultimate choice between the paternalism of the few and the socialism of the many, count me and my house with the throbbing heart of humanity."

CHINESE LEADERS FACING TURMOIL

Government, However, Is Showing Remarkable Unconcern in Peril.

Peking, China, August 20.—The national assembly today considered the explanation of the government in regard to the execution of Gen. Chang Chen Wu and Gen. Feng Wei, members of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's party, who were summarily put to death a few days ago, and decided that it was unsatisfactory.

The members of the assembly demand the attendance tomorrow of the premier and war minister to give further explanations.

The government claims to have proof of the guilt of the executed generals and of the complicity of several high officials in the government service in a secret society for the overthrow of the government.

The plans of this society were regarded as a continuation of a plot recently unearthed at Hankow to revolt against the present government, and Gen. Chang Chen Wu was looked upon by the government as belonging to the type of political assassins who had been produced in the course of the various Chinese revolutions.

The government displays remarkable unconcern in the presence of the violent hostility shown to it, but it is prepared to take strong measures if forced to do so.

Numerous telegrams have been sent to Chi-Fu by friends of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, advising him not to continue h's journey to Peking, begun yesterday. A number of counter revolutionaries in the Chinese capital are said to be planning Dr. Sun Yat Sen's assassination.

There is no truth in the rumor which gained credence yesterday Dr. Sun Yat Sen had been assassinated.

ROOSEVELT ELECTORS WIN IN KANSAS BY 34,000

By the Associated Press.

Topeka, Kan., August 20.—Roosevelt presidential electors were chosen by the Republicans in the recent primary in Kansas by a pulrality of 34,000 over the Taft electors, according to official figures given out by the secretary of state today.

Although Governor W. R. Stubbs won the Republican nomination for United States senator, Charles Curtis, the present senator, received a popular majority of 1,216 over him.

The nomination is decided by the legislative districts and while the district count has not been officially compiled, the Curtis forces concede Stubbs' nomination.

Hugh Farrelly, of Chanute, Democrat, for United States senator, has a popular majority of 1,690 over W. H. Thompson, his nearest competitor, but Thompson has the Democratic nomination with several legislative districts to spare.

GEN. BOOTH GROWS WEAKER

Noted Leader of Salvation Army May Live But Few Hours.

London, August 20.—The health of General William Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, is gradually becoming more serious. The latest bulletin issued from the sick chamber says.

"General Booth's condition is less satisfactory. There is a further loss of nervous control, which is accompanied by some decline in strength."

WINS BRIDE BY WIRELESS

Sea Captain and Teacher Flash Endearments Through Air.

New York, August 20.—A courtship by wireless culminated Saturday in the wedding of Capt. Arthur N. B. Gray, of the steamer Herman Frasch, and Miss Ruth E. Granger, district superintendent of schools in New York.

Miss Granger lived in Brooklyn. She and her captain sweetheart relieved his absence by frequent communications by wireless.

Her messages were signed "Ruth" and his "Arthur." They were intercepted by operators for many miles along the coasts, though intended only for two—Arthur and Ruth.

WARSHIP BUILDING A PROBLEM

Canal Limits Beam and Harbors Restrict Draft.

By the Associated Press.

Washington, August 20.—Naval experts are of the opinon that with the $15,000,000 provided in the naval appropriation bill for a monster battleship little can be done in the present stage of the art of naval construction, beyond the production of a vessel the type of the Oklahoma, of 27,000 tons, now building. The limitations imposed by the Panama canal prevent the increase of the ship's beam, and the depth of water in American harbors limits the ships' draft to about the dimensions of the Oklahoma. Perhaps 100 feet might be added to the length, largely increasing the coal capacity and making possible a great increase in speed.

$2,000 FOR A PERFECT GIRL

Will of Eccentric Stipulates Physical and Moral Qualifications.

Geneva, August 20—Two thousand dollars annually is to be given as a prize to the most perfect girl, both physically and morally, in Savoy.

This is a provision of the will of M. Carrett, a wealthy and eccentric exdeputy of Chambery, who retired from politics years ago and lived in an alpine grotto in Savoy. His death is just announced. His entire fortune is left to the town on condition that the competition is held annually.

KILLS ONE AND INJURES TWO IN QUEST FOR GIRL

Belle Plain, Kas., August 20.—In a fight that followed an attempt by Sam Wood, 35 years old, a farmer, to kidnap Ethel Manahan, from her home on a farm near here early today, James Thompson, 16 years old, was killed; Matt Manahan, father of the girl was fatally wounded and Gaylord Manahan, 16 years old, a son, was hurt, but not seriously. Wood spared young Manahan's life when the latter agreed to drive him away from the farm

Wood was overtaken by a posse this afternoon near his own farm two miles north of Belle Plaine. He ran from a cornfield into the road and fired three bullets into his breast. He was brought to Belle Plaine fatally wounded.

Heard Men Quarreling.

Wood lived on a neighboring farm. During the night he drove to the Manahan place in a buggy and routed out young Thompson, a farm hand. He demanded that Thompson produce Miss Manahan. The young woman had been aroused by loud talking in the yard and overhearing the conversation of the two men, fled to a closet and locked the door.

Thompson declined either to produce the girl or tell where she might be found. After further parleying Wood shot and killed Thompson. The elder Manahan then appeared. Wood grabbed an iron bar and beat Manahan into unconsciousness. Wood then attacked Gaylord, the young son of Manahan, when he pleaded with the murderer to spare the lives of his father and sister. Wood's reply was a blow that stunned the boy but did not injure him seriously.

Pleads for Their Lives.

Wood entered the house and started a search for Miss Manahan. Twice he made the rounds of the rooms, but failing to find the young woman, ran out into the yard. Young Manahan had recovered and, on his knees, pleaded with Wood to spare the lives of his father and his sister.

He promised to do so if the boy would help him get away. The two jumped into Wood's buggy and drove rapidly to the south. Two miles distant Wood deserted the vehicle.

Wood was indicted by the March term of the federal grand jury in this city for sending an obscene letter to Mrs. Minnie Owen, a music teacher of Wichita. He was released on $1,500 bail and his trial set for September next.

INDIANA MOTORMAN WINS RACE WITH TORNADO

By the Associated Press.

Anderson, Ind., August 20.—With all the power turned on a motorman on an Indianapolis bound interurban car, which left here at 1:30 Monday afternoon, speeded ahead of a cyclone which he saw bearing down upon him from the west.

The cyclone passed over the interurban tracks just a few feet behind the car. Large trees were hurled across the track, tearing down the trolley wire and telephone and feed wires. The storm proceeded eastward, destroying all wire connections and delaying information as to the extent of damage done.

STEALS SIGNAL; TIES UP ROAD

Farmer Boy Admits Taking Switch Lights to Do Barn Chores.

Chicago, August 20.—Charged with the theft of two switch lights used as a signal on the main track of the Chicago and Alton Railroad at Braidwood, sixteen miles south of Joliet, John Rossi, a farmer boy, was arrested last night by detectives and taken to Joliet. traffic in both directions was held up Thursday and Friday night for two hours by the absence of the signals, and in one case a rear-end collision between a passenger train and freight was narrowly averted. Rossi, not comprehending the seriousness of his act, confessed that he took the lanterns because he needed them to do his barn chores. His arrest was effected after a forty-eight hour investigation.

PASS WOOL BILL OVER TAFT VETO

Nineteen Republicans Join the Democrats in House of Representatives.

Washington, August 14.—After a close counting of noses and the establishment of a new parliamentary precedent the house of representatives yesterday afternoon passed the wool tariff revision bill over President Taft's veto. The vote was 174 in favor and 80 against, 19 Republicans voting with the Democrats to override the veto.

The bill now goes to the senate for a similar trial, but to meet in all probability a different fate. The Democrats and Progressive Republicans entertain no hope of obtaining a two-thirds vote of the senate for the passage of the bill.

No further attempt will be made to bring about a reduction of the wool tariff at this session, and in fact the entire tariff revision movement is now at a standstill, with nothing accomplished in the direction of lightening the burden of the tariff tax on the people.

Old Guard Challenges Vote.

The struggle of the Democrats to win a two-thirds affirmative vote for the passage of the wool bill over the veto was the feature of the incident in the house. The regular Republicans saw it would be close and questioned every vote added to the affirmative at the conclusion of the roll call.

Representative Levy, of New York, said he was present, but did not hear his name called. This was disputed by Representative Longworth, who asserted he saw Levy outside the chamber at the time. Levy's vote was counted. Representative Lewis said he was in the doorway when his name was called, and peaker Clark ruled this to be sufficient qualification.

Have Four Votes to Spare.

Ten regular Republicans voted "present," being paired with absentees. That made the number of representatives 264, of which 176 is two-thirds. But Speaker Clark ruled that only two-thirds of those voting yea or nay, or 170, was necessary, and declared the bill passed over the veto, with four votes to spare.

Some regular Republicans opposed the ruling, but Minority Leader Mann upheld the speaker and the protests were withdrawn.

Disagrees on Sugar Bill.

Less than an hour after the wool bill had been repassed in the house the conferees on the sugar tariff bill met and disagreed.

They determined to report to the house and senate that it had been found impossible to reach a compromise between the Underwood and Lodge-Bristow bills.

19 MEN DIE IN EXPLOSION

Negroes Trapped in Mine 1,200 Feet Underground.

Abernant, Ala., August 14.—Nineteen negro miners were killed by an explosion in the Abernant Coal Co.'s mine here. Forty-six white men and 18 negroes got safely out of the workings after the blast. Seventeen bodies were recovered.

The explosion occurred in entry No. 15—1,200 feet from the surface. The majority of the workmen were engaged at a lower level, which prevented greater loss of life. It was difficult to get assistance after the explosion, as recent storms have torn down all telegraph and telephone wires. Horsemen rushed to near by mining camps summoning aid.

ROOSEVELT CONSIDERS TAFT SMALL FACTOR

Oyster Bay, N. Y., August 19.—Colonel Roosevelt returned to Sagamore Hill Sunday more confident than at any time since the third party movement started. The big receptions in Providence and Boston, on his New England campaign, and the reports that have been coming in from his managers all over the country, have led him to believe that the fight is all in his favor. President Taft and the Republican party are not going to be a factor in the race for the presidency, he believes.

"It is a two-sided fight," he said, "not a three-cornered one."

As a result of this decision Colonel Roosevelt let it be known that he had about decided to drop President Taft from any further serious consideration on his part, and devote most of his time and energy to attacking the Democrats and their platform.

THE MARKETS

Money and Stocks.

New York, August 20.—(Wall Street.)—There were no features of interest at the opening of today's stock market. Most of the leading issues were practically unchanged, the only gains of more than fractions being in such stocks as Ontario and Western and Western Maryland. Canadian Pacific sold slightly under, with moderate pressure against Great Northern.

There was a demand for specialties in the first hour, especially those embracing the copper and independent steel companies. Leadig issues failed to hold their early improvement.

Activity in coppers and shares of the smaller steel companies was the dominating feature of today's heavy operations on the stock exchange. Transactions in Amalgamated and Anaconda at rising prices were vastly greater than combined dealings in such leaders as Steel, Union Pacific and Reading. A few of the equipment stocks, notably Westinghouse, also were in demand, but the speculative favorites moved within narrow limits.

Their sluggishness pointed to an increase of the bearish sentiment among professional traders, who seemed disinclined to take up the minor securities.

Bonds were steady.

Canadian Pacific declined 1¼ points. Coppers were sustained at their best prices, but other shares were eneglected.

New York Stock.

New York, August 20, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	1:30 p. m.
Am. Loco. com	46	46¾	46	46¾
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	128¾	129¼	128¾	128¾
Atchison	109⅝	109¾	109½	109¾
Anaconda	43¾	45¼	43¾	45
Amal. Copper	85⅝	86⅞	85⅝	86¾
Am. Smelters	86	86¾	86	86¾
Am. Tel. & Tel.	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼
Balt. & Ohio	108⅜	108½	108⅜	108½
B'lyn R. Trans.	92¾	93⅜	92⅜	92¾
Beth. Steel com.	41¾	42½	41⅞	42
Chicago & G. W.	19¾	19⅝	19	19
Chicago G. W. pfd.	36	36	36	36
Canadian Pac.	278¼	178½	277½	277⅝
Colorado Fuel	32	32	32	32
Ches. & Ohio	82¾	82⅝	82¼	82¼
Consolidated Gas	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼
Can common	41⅝	41⅝	41¼	41½
Can pfd.	119½	119½	119	119¼
Chino Copper	37⅝	38¼	37⅜	38⅛
Corn Product com.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
Distillers' Sec.	35	36	35	35¾
Erie com.	31¾	31½	31¾	31¾
Erie 2nd pfd.	45½	45½	45½	45½
Gt. Northern pfd.	140⅝	141	140⅝	140⅝
Gt. Northern Ore.	46⅝	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝
Ill. Central	131½	131½	131½	131½
Interborough com.	20	20¼	20	20¼
Interborough pfd.	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾
K. C. Sou. com.	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾
Lehigh Valley	171	171	171	171
Louis. & Nash.	168¾	168¾	167½	167½
Missouri Pacific	38⅝	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
M. S. M.	134	134	133¾	133¾
M. S. P. & S. S. M. com.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Miami	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛
Nor. Pacific	129⅞	130	129½	129½
Nevada Con's.	22¼	22⅜	22	22⅛
North Am. Co.	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¾
N. Y. Central	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¼
N. & W. com.	118	118	117½	117½
Ont. & Western	36½	36⅝	36¼	36⅜
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	37½	38	37½	38
Penn. Rr.	124¾	125¼	124¼	125
People's Gas Co.	117½	117½	117½	117½
Ray Con's.	21¾	22	21¾	22
Reading com.	170½	170¾	170¼	170¼
Rock Island com.	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
Rock Island pfd.	52½	52½	52½	52½
Rep. I. and S. Co.	28	28¼	28	28¼
Rep. pfd.	90¾	91	90¾	91
Ry. Steel Springs	37½	38¼	37½	38¼
South. Ry.	31½	31¾	31⅜	31⅜
South. Ry. pfd.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅜	81⅜
St. Paul	107½	107½	107½	107½
South. Pacific	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
Sloss-Shef. com.	56	56¼	56	56
Texas Oil Co.	127½	127½	127½	127½
Tenn. Copper	42⅞	43⅜	42⅞	43⅜
Union Pacific	173	173¼	172½	172¾
U. S. Rubber	74	75	73¾	73¾
U. S. Steel pfd.	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼
U. S. Rubber com.	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛
Utah Copper	64¾	64¾	64¼	64¼
Western Md.	58⅝	59	58⅝	59
Westinghouse	87⅝	89	87⅝	88½

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, August 20.—Hog receipts light with market 5c lower. Local packers principal buyers. Cattle ruled steady and unchanged.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $8.60@8.70; good mediums, $8.65@8.75; heavy Yorkers, $8.70@8.75; light Yorkers, $8.50@8.90; good mixed, $8.70@8.75; bulk of sales, $8.70@8.75; good pigs, $8.00@8.50; stags and roughs, $5.50@7.35.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,25= and up, $8.00@8.25; good to choice, $8.00@8.25, good fat, 1,050 to 1,200, $7.50@8.00; fair to good, 900 to 1,100, $5.50@6.50; common to light steers, $4.50@5.00; choice fat cows, $4.50@6.00; fair to good cows, $4.25@4.50; common cows, $3.00@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.00@3.25; prime export bulls, $4.50@5.25; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bolognas, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; choice to fat heifers, $4.00@4.50; fair to good heifers, $5.50@6.00; common feeding steers, $5.50@6.00; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; stockers, good to choice, $4.00@4.50; stockers common to fair, $3.00@4.00; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Veal Calves—Choice to extra, $10.00 down; fair to good, $9.00@9.50; common to light, $7.00@8.50; heavy and fed, $4.00@6.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4.00@4.50; fair to good choice mixed, $3.50@4.00; fair to good, $3.00@3.50; culls and common, $2.00@3.00. spring lambs, $5.00@7.00; yearlings, $4.00@5.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, August 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market, slow and steady; beeves, $5.85@10.50 Texas steers, $5.00@6.85; western steers, $6.25@8.75; stockers and feeders, $4.25@7.30; cows and heifers, $2.65@8.15; calves, $6.50@9.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market strong and 5c higher; light, $8.10@8.72½; mixed, $7.85@8.70; heavy, $7.70@8.60; rough, $7.70@7.90; pigs, $5.75@8.20; bulk of sales, $8.15@8.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 25,000; market steady; native, $3.20@4.25; western, $3.20@4.25; yearlings, $4.30@5.25; lambs, native, $4.40@7.00; western, $4.30@7.15.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, August 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market dull. Veal calves—Receipts, 150; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 500; market strong; mediums, $8.60; light mixed, $8.05; Yorkers, $8.95; light Yorkers, $8.95; pigs, $8.40; roughs, $7.60; stags, $6.50.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, August 20.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; heavy Yorkers, $9.00; light Yorkers, $8.75; pigs, $8.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; top sheep, $4.65; top lambs, $6.50. Calves—Receipts, 300; top, $9.50.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., August 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; slow and steady. Veals—Receipts, 100; active, $4.00@10.25. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; slow; heavy, $8.75@8.90; mixed, $8.20@8.00; Yorkers, $8.50@8.85; pigs, $8.40@8.50; roughs, $7.50@7.75; stags, $5.50@7.00; dairies, $8.50@8.85. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800; active; lambs, $4.50@7.25; yearlings, $5.00@5.50; wethers, $4.75@5.00; ewes, $2.00@4.25; sheep, mixed, $3.00@4.75.

Cotton.

New York, August 20.—Cotton—Futures opened steady: August, 11.04c; September, 11.06c; October, 11.25c; November, 11.30c; December, 11.36c; January, 11.30c; March, 11.40c; May, 11.48c.

The coton market opened steady at a decline of one point to an advance of two points, and during the first few minutes sold 7 to 9 points above the closing prices of yesterday on firmer late cables from Liverpool and a continuation of yesterday's buying movement. Private predictions for showers in south Texas checked the advance, however, particularly as reports from a traveling crop expert indicated favorable conditions in Georgia and Alabama, and the market during the middle of the morning was nervous and unsettled with prices back to about the closing figures of yesterday under liquidation and bear pressure.

Trading was less active later in the morning, but the market developed a steadier tone on renewed covering or buying for a reaction and prices at midday were about 4 to 5 points net higher on rumors that offerings from the southwest were becoming smaller at a decline of about 3-16c. Spot, nominal. Estimated receipts at the ports today were 25,000 bales, against 5,500 last week and 17,127 last year. For the week, 75,000 bales, against 21,550 last week and 91,688 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 6 bales, against 1,133 last year. At Houston today, 12,515 bales, against 8,188 last year.

New York Produce.

New York, August 20.—Flour steady but quiet. Wheat—In response to firm Liverpool cables, further wet weather in harvesting sections and less favorable European crop accounts, wheat was steady and a shade higher this morning: September, $1.01⅛@1.01 7-16. Pork firm.

Beef, firm. Lard, steady. Sugar, quiet and irregular; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.55c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.05c; molasses, 89 test, 3.30c; refined, steady. Petroleum, quiet. Molasses, dull. Hay, firm. Hides, firm. Leather, firm.

Butter, steady and unchanged; receipts, 10,282 tubs. Cheese, firm; receipts, 6,589 boxes; daisies, best, 16¼@16¾c; skims, 4@13c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 21,778 cases; fresh gathered seconds, 20@20½c; do. thirds and poorer, 19@19½c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 18½@19c; do. No. 2, 17½@18c; do. inferior, 14@17c; fresh gathered checks, good to fine, 16½@17c; do. poor to fair, 13@16c; refrigerator seconds, 20@21c; thirds, 18@19c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby selected whites, good to prime, 28@30c; do. common to fair, 25@27c; western gathered, whites, 24@27c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, henery browns, 26@27c; do. gathered browns and mixed colors, 22@26c. Dressed poultry, irregular; fresh killed western broilers, 17@24c; fowls, 14@17c; turkeys, 16@17c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, August 20.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 22@24c; dairies, 21@23c. Eggs—Steady; receipts, 91,454 cases; at mark, cases included, 16c; ordinary firsts, 17½c; firsts, 19½c. Cheese—Steady; daisies, 15¼@15½c; twins, 14½@15c; young Americas, 15½@15¾c; long horns, 15½@15¾c. Potatoes—Steady; receipts, 45 cars; Minesota, 63@66c; Illinois, 60@63c; Kansas and Missouri, 65@70c; Jersey, 85@90c. Poultry—Alive, steady; turkeys, 12c; chickens, 14c; springs, 16½c. Veal—Steady; 9@13c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, August 20.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 27½@28c; prints, 28½@29c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25½@25¾c; process, extras, 26c; 26½c; dairy fancy, 23@24c; do. choice, 21@22c; packing stock, No. 1, 18½@19c; No. 2, 17½@18. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 16@16½c; do. choice, 15¼@16c; Swiss, imported, 32c; in blocks, 19@20c; fancy, 21@22c; choice, 19@20c; brick cheese, fancy, 17@18c; choice, 15@16c; imported fancy, 32c; block, 19@20c; sap sago cheese, 90c a box; Roquefort, 45c a pound; Limburger, fancy, 18; choice, 17c; choice, 17c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 23½c; do. firsts, 22½c; fresh gathered current receipts, 21c; do. seconds, 17c. Poultry—Live, chickens, 14½@15c; spring broilers, weighing 1¼@2 pounds, 17@19c; spring ducks, 14@15c; young geese, 13c. Apples—Ohio, 35@60c a bu.; Southern, $1.00@2.50 a barrel. Potatoes—Jersey and Louisville, 83@90c; Virginia Cobblers, $2.25@2.50 a barrel; Early Ohios, 55@65c a bu. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $3.25@3.50 a bbl.; Jersey, $1.50 a hamper; North Carolina, $3.85.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, August 20.—With cables steady and weather in the northwest unsettled, wheat opened firm and quiet with quotations a shade higher. Foreign news gave encouragement to holders as it was of a bullish character. Bearish sentiment, however, has been intensified in a degree by government predictions of clearing weather in the northwest and an increase in the spring wheat movement.

Toledo cash wheat opened ¼ cent up at $1.09¼ and September made a corresponding advance, being quoted at $1.09¾. Offerings were light.

Trading was extremely light and closes were unchanged from previous day's closes in cash and September wheat.

Corn was steady at the outstart but eased off with wheat. Weather generally not the kind desired for maturing the new crop. The market was firm and quiet during the early trading hours. September corn was strong on limited trades. It opened at 74¾ cents and gained an ⅛ cent shortly afterward.

Cash corn closed at $1c; Sept. at 75⅝c; Dec. at 55⅝c; May at 55¼c.

There was a slight advance in oats quotations when trading began. It is believed that the increased pressure in the way of hedging sales will undoubtedly be in evidence from now on, making the selling side on hard spots attractive. September oats opened at 34⅝ cents or ⅛ cent up.

Closes were a trifle up, cash oats being quoted at 35c.

Clover seed ruled steady and quiet with values unchanged from the new level's reached Monday. Timothy seed was somewhat easier at the opening.

Light offerings and scattered sales caused cash and September alsike to advance 20 cents to $11.50.

TOLEDO.

					Close	
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 19.
Cash	1.09¼	1.09½	....	1.09	1.09
Sept.	1.09⅜	....	1.09⅜	1.09¼	1.09⅛
Dec.	1.11½	....	1.11¼	1.11⅜	1.11¼
May	1.15	1.15¼	....	1.15	1.15
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	81	80½
Sept.	74⅝	....	....	75¾	74½
Dec.	55⅞	....	55¼	55⅝	55¼
May	55	....	....	55¼	55
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	35	34⅝
Sept.	34⅝	35¼	....	35¼	34⅝
Dec.	34½	....	....	34⅝	34⅜
May	36½	....	....	36½	36⅜
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.45	10.45

TAFT VETOES THE STEEL BILL

President Disapproved Because Measure Provided for Revenue Only.

Washington, August 14.—President Taft today vetoed the steel bill. In a message to congress the President said he disapproved the measure because it provided for revenue only and took no account of protection for American industries. He condemned the Ways and Means committee for refusing public hearings on the bill. His veto was expected.

Mr. Taft gave as another reason for his veto that the bill affected not only the iron and steel industry, but 59 allied industries, which he said were worthy of separate classification. Mr. Taft wrote he was not prepared to say there were no items in the steel schedule which might not well be reduced, but he pointed out that its ad valorem rate of duty was an apparent reduction of 15 per cent from the duties of the Wilson law.

As soon as the President's veto message had been read the house Democrats began an attempt to repass it over the executive's disapproval. The Republican leaders entered upon a determined fight against the plan and a long debate was precipitated. The President has said he also will veto the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill carrying riders to abolish the commerce court and limit tenure of office of civil service employes to seven years.

By doing so the President would hold up his own salary, that of every member of congress and every employe of the United States courts.

CANVAS CAPS ON HAYCOCKS PAY

Wet Haymaking Season Shows Necessity for Keep-Dry Devices.

By O. M. KILE.
College of Agriculture, O. S. U.

An unusually wet hay-making season has served to emphasize the necessity of including a supply of canvas hay caps in every well appointed haying outfit. This is particularly true where the hay to be handled is alfalfa or clover.

It was no uncommon sight this summer to see in the field clover hay that had been turned over two or three times. In some cases even the fourth turning was necessary in order to get the hay thoroughly dry after the succession of showers. Needless to say, the hay after this treatment was dark in color and poor quality, a large percentage of the protein and carbohydrates having been actually washed out by repeated wettings.

After hay has partly dried, if placed in small cocks and covered with squares of canvas, or caps, it will withstand a considerable rain storm and, when the caps are then removed, but a relatively short time will be required for the cocks to dry out sufficiently to be hauled to the mow. This method not only prevents the washing out of the protein and carbohydrates but saves much time in the busy haying season and in many cases, prevents the total loss of the crop.

The question of expense has usually been the main factor in preventing farmers from laying in a supply of these caps. However, an increasing number is being used each year. The first cost need not exceed 35 to 50 cents per cap, equipped with rings and ropes ready for the attachment of weights. Stones or pieces of wood are generally used for weights.

The number required will of course depend upon the acreage of hay and yield per acre. As a general rule, the cost will be from seven to ten dollars per acre. It is only necessary to supply enough for a few acres since only a part of the field would require them at one time. With proper care these caps should last for many yeares and the cost per year's use would thus be very small. When we consider the improved quality of the hay, to say nothing of a crop actually saved occasionally, the money spent for hay caps must be considered an excellent investment.

After purchasing hay caps it is advisable to mark each one plainly with the owner's name. This can readily be done by using a stencil and black or red waterproof paint.

Floats as a Fertilizer.

What can you say as to the use of floats as a fertilizer? E. T.

Floats is the name applied to phosphate rock after it has been ground. It contains phosphorus in the form of phosphate of lime. The phosphorus present in the soil is in this form. For this reason the application of floats to a soil may not give any marked increase because the phosphorus it contains is too slowly available for the plant. However, it has been found that if floats is scattered over manure before it is applied to the field there is a marked increase in the crop. The decay of the manure helps to make the phosporus in the floats available. Again, if the soil contained large amounts of organic matter, the application of floats might be advised since by its decay the acids formed would change the phosphorus over into a form which will dissolve in the soil water. This means that floats can be used to advantage only in connection with large amounts of organic matter. At the Ohio experiment station over $5 was secured in return for every dollar invested in ground phosphate rock when applied with manure.

How Lime Benefits Soils.

In what way is the use of lime beneficial to the soil? R. H. A.

Lime is of value to the soil because of its power to destroy acids. Perhaps it might be better to say because of the fact that it is able to correct certain conditions in the soil which are detrimental to the growth of ordinary farm crops. Lime is of little value as a fertilizer. Most soils contain enough lime to take care of the needs of crops. The only materials lacking in most soils are nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium. None of these are found in lime. But under certain conditions it is found that clover will not do well and the ordinary sorrel tends to take its place. The clover or legume is essential to the economic maintenance of soil fertility. In order to secure good crops of the legume it has been found necessary to have a supply of lime in the soil. This lime seems to make conditions more favorable for such crops as the clovers and the reason usually assigned for its effect is that lime destroys the acid present in the soil.

Lumber for Hen Houses.

Please give me an itemized statement of the lumber required for a hen house to accommodate 100 hens. M. E. O.

It is difficult to make out a satisfactory statement of this kind as each carpenter has a different way of cutting up lumber. The dimensions of a house large enough for 100 hens would be as follows: Length, 30 feet; width, 15 feet; height in front, 7 feet 6 inches; height in rear, 6 feet 3 inches. About one-third of the roof slopes toward the front, the remainder toward the rear. There are three windows in front, each 3 by 4 feet, and two muslin curtains, each 4 by 7 feet. The dropping board is 2½ feet above the floor and is 5 feet wide, which affords space for four rows of perches.

Planting a New Orchard.

I have purchased about 20 acres of land in northern Ohio and propose to set out some peach trees next spring, probably 1,000 trees. I also thought of setting out cherries, apples, red raspberries and a few currants. Suggestions as to the preparation of the soil and the varieties of fruits best suited to the climate will be appreciated. M. D. F.

It is quite necessary that the soil be thoroughly prepared before the trees are planted just as should be done for any of the farm crops. It would be well to turn under a crop of clover, cow peas, vetch, or possibly sow rye in the fall and turn it under in the spring, to the soil. It is quite feasible to plant apples in sod and practice the sod mulch system without cultivation, but in northern Ohio the clover crop system is much to be preferred.

Below are suggested some varieties of fruit which could be grown successfully. The apples given are in the order of their ripening: Yellow Transparant, Duchess of Oldenburg, Maiden Blush, Wealthy, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Styaman Winesap, Stark, Gano, McIntosh, Baldwin, Sutton Beauty, Hubbardston, Wagner, Rhode Island Greening. Four or five, or possibly six, would be all that would be recommended for a commercial orchard as a few varieties can be handled much more satisfactorily than a large number. For sour cherries the Early Richmond, Large Montmorency and English Morella are suggested, and for sweet cherries, Ida, Governor Wood and Napoleon. For peaches the Carmen, Champion, Elberta, Beers Smock and Salway are good. Some of the new kinds that are highly recommended are the Fitzgerald, New Prolific and Day's Nonpariel. Probably the Cuthbert and King red raspberry would do as well as any and the London Market and the Fay Prolific currants.

More than twice as many women as could be used applied for enlistment in the women's sick and wounded convoy corps, the newest adjunct to the British army. The corps takes part in practice drills, makes its own camp, does stretcher work and otherwise gets practical training for the regular service.

ASTOR FAMILY TREE

JOHN JACOB ASTOR — Born 1763; married Sarah Todd; died 1848.
Children of John Jacob Astor—
Magdalen Astor—Born 1786.
John Jacob Astor—Born 1788.
Eliza Astor—Born 1790.
WILLIAM B. ASTOR—Born 1792; married Margaret Alida Armstrong; died 1875.
Henry Astor—Born 1794.
Dorothea Astor—Born 1795.
Children of William B. Astor—
Emily Astor—Born 1819.
John Jacob Astor—Born 1822.
Laura Astor—Born 1824.
Mary Alida Astor—Born 1826.
WILLIAM ASTOR—Born 1830; married Caroline Webster Schermerhorn; died 1892.
Henry Astor—Born 1832.
Children of William B. Astor—
Emily Astor—Born 1854.
Helen Astor—Born 1855.
Charlotte Augusta Astor—Born 1858.
Caroline Schermerhorn Astor—Born 1861.
JOHN JACOB ASTOR — Born 1864; married (first) Ava L. Willing, 1891; (second) Madeleine Talmage Force, 1911; died 1912.
Children of John Jacob Astor—
By Mrs. Ava L. Willing Astor:
William Vincent Astor—Born 1891.
Ava Alice Muriel Astor—Born 1902.
By Mrs. Madeleine Talmage Force Astor—
John Jacob Astor—Born 1912.

NO CONTEST OF THE ASTOR WILL

Grandfather of New Baby Announces There Will Be No Action.

New York, August 15.—Following the birth of the posthumous heir to Col. John Jacob Astor, multi-millionaire of the Titanic disaster, William H. Force, father of Mrs. Astor and grandfather of the heir, said the will of the late Col. Astor will not be contested.

The heir is named John Jacob Astor, the sixth to bear the name. Because the boy was named immediately after birth it was reported that a contest of the will is likely. But the grandfather, William H. Force, put a short and emphatic end to such a report.

"The report that there will be a contest of Mr. Astor's will is all nonsense," he said.

Mrs. William H. Force and Miss Katheryn Force, mother and sister of Mrs. Astor, who was Madeleine Talmadge Force, were in an adjoining room when the Astor babe was ushered into the world by Dr. Cragin who was assisted by Miss Helen Nesbit and Miss McLean, nurses. No other doctors were present.

The police on duty around the Astor mansion were compelled to call for help to hold back the crowds which jammed this part of 5th avenue. When he arrived, John Jacob Astor, sixth, found a $2,000 layette waiting for him and a $3,000,000 share in one of the largest estates in the world, valued at $150,000,000.

Looks Like Father.

The baby is said to be strong, well formed and bears a striking resemblance to its father. It weighs seven and three-quarters pounds.

It was said at the house that Mrs. Astor and her son were doing splendidly. She has received many messages of congratulation from her friends and relatives, among them being a cablegram from Vincent Astor, who is at present with his mother, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, on a motor trip on the European continent.

Mrs. Astor's Counsel Summoned.

It was learned today that Mr. Gildersleeve, personal counsel for Mrs. Astor, has been summoned back to New York from Maplewood, N. H. Mr. Gildersleeve upon his arrival in the city wil confer with William H. Force, grandfather of little John Jacob, and Mrs. Astor with respect to having a guardian appointed for the newcomer.

"Whether there will be an effort made to break the will of Colonel Astor so as to give young John Jacob Astor an equal share with his stepbrother, William Vincent Astor, hinges upon the attitude of the guardian who wil be appointed to safeguard the interests of the youngest Astor," said a prominent lawyer, who is bound to be associated in any effort made to break the will.

Posthumous Heir to the Astor Millions Born; Named John Jacob

New York, August 14.—Mrs. Madeline Force Astor, survivor of the Titanic disaster in which her husband, the late Col. John Jacob Astor, lost his life last April, gave birth to a son at 8:15 o'clock this morning. The new arrival has been named John Jacob Astor after its father. The baby becomes a direct heir to $3,000,000 of the Astor fortune.

Both Doing Well.

News of the arrival of the Astor baby was made known in a bulletin issued by Dr. Edwin B. Craigin, the attending physician. The bulletin read: "Mrs. Astor has a son, born at 8:15 o'clock. His name is John Jacob Astor. Mother and son are in good condition."

The fact that its father proved himself a hero in the Titanic disaster by stepping aside to let women and children take places in lifeboats and that the wife from whom he parted was his bride of but a few months, coupled with the large fortune which was provided for a posthumous child, have lent unusual interest to the arrival of the youngest Astor.

Starts With $3,000,000.

The new Astor baby will be one of the few children over born with a fortune as large as $3,000,000, in its own right. Col. Astor had provided that whether the child was a boy or girl it should receive the same sum and even if the stork brought more than one child, Colonel Astor's will also covered that contingency, as it read as follows:

"I bequeath such number of separate sums of $3,000,000 each as shall be equal to the number of my children who shall survive me other than my son William Vincent Astor and my daughter, Ava Muriel Astor."

The latter children are by Col. Astor's first wife, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor.

$200,000,000 Luxuries.

In the fiscal year of 1911-12 the people of the United States expended in the purchase of imported luxuries—works of art, diamonds, and other precious stones, champagne and other wines, cigars and cigarettes, laces, embroideries, ostrich feathers, perfumes, cosmetics, etc.—more than $200,000,000. "In many of these articles, especially the more important ones, the imports of the fiscal year will," the bureau of statistics tells us, "excel in value those of any earlier year."

"NAPOLEON ESTATE" NOT HIS

Historian Casts Doubts on Elba Estate Soon to Be Sold.

Paris, August 20.—Announcement that the villa on the Island of Elba, which Napoleon occupied after his abdication, and the estate of San Martino surrounding it, are to be sold at auction, together with the relics which the house is said to contain, has provoked a controversy as to the truth of the statements made concerning this property.

Frederic Masson, an eminent Napoleonic historian, says that it is doubtful if Napoleon ever lived at San Martino at all. The emperor occupied his time in exile, superintending the restoration and enlargement of the house. The structure was not completed until Dec. 17, 1814, and he left th island forever in the following February, so that Napoleon could not have occupied the house more than a month at most.

M. Masson is also skeptical concerning the contents of the house, which were dispersed by a public sale in 1881.

FARMING FOR THE FUTURE

Any permanent system of agriculture must be one that leads to improvement. We are not farming for a day or a year. We do not know but we may have many thousand years to come in which this same land must be farmed. Any decrease in crop production, no matter how small, will eventually lead to land ruin. The decrease of one-tenth of a bushel of corn per year would mean only five bushels in 50 years, the average man's life in active farming, says Firman Bear, of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University.

This decrease of five bushels would not be noticeable, but in 500 years there would be a 50 bushel decrease, provided the rate of decrease remained the same. This serves to show that any decrease in yield, no matter how small, will soon lead to unprofitable production. It is impossible, however, to so thoroughly exhaust the land as to make it absolutely nonproductive.

On the other hand we have not reached the maximum production on any farm. Too many men are farming more acres than they can farm well. Better, small acreage and larger crops. One thousand bushels of wheat from 35 acres is certainly more profitable than the same amount from 70 acres. The latter is about the average yield of the state of Ohio. The writer has noticed this difference on adjoining farms with only a fence between.

Let us assume that we were placed on a farm wich we had never seen before, on a type of land with which we were unfamiliar and told to go ahead and produce a maximum crop. If the soil was an average of the state we would expect to get a yield of about 35 bushels per acre. Our friend Jerry Moore has shown that an acre of soil is capable of producing 239 bushels. Given a series of years to get ready for this maximum crop, what would be the process employed to secure it?

It is evident that it could not be reached by any sudden jump, but only by gradually eliminating the factors which limit crop production. The soil must be drained, well cultivated, the organic matter must be kept up and increased, crops rotated, and clover or some legume grown. To this must be added phosphorus, if we would approach the maximum yield per acre. Whether or not we use nitrogen or potassium depends on the kind of soil, the crop grown, and the price at which they can be purchased. The intelligent farmer can use all three of them to advantage.

ANAESTHESIA BY INFUSION

New Method for Operations Interests London Medical Circles.

London, August 20.—A new method of producing surgical anaesthesia is creating great interest in medical circles—namely, the administration of of ether by an infusion into the patient's veins.

Administration by an infusion, which was started by Buckhardt in Germany a few months ago, has been extensively tried at University College Hospital and at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, with considerable success. The method is briefly as follows:

A vein in the arm is selected, and under a local anaesthetic a hollow needle connected with a reservoir and warming apparatus is tied in. A 5 per cent. solution, in which there is a salt solution, is then run in, and usually after ten minutes, with very little excitement or struggling, the patient is unconscious.

The depth of the anaesthesia can be very accurately controlled by regulating the flow of the fluid mixture. The advantages in cases where the operation is in the head or neck are obvious, as the anaesthetist is well out of the surgeon's way.

This method is particularly useful for an emergency operation, or when the patient is exceedingly weak after a long illness, as the infusion of the salt solution usually improves his general condition. The patient comes around very rapidly after the administration is stopped, and in the limited number of cases tried so far lung complications have been very raee.

STRIKING FEED TEST

An experiment to show the effect of feeding bran and barley in comparison with alfalfa molasses meal, upon the amount and composition of the milk, upon the physical condition of the cow and upon the economy of feeding, has recently been completed at the Washington Agricultural Experiment station at Pullman.

For 60 days two lots of five cows each were fed the two rations alternately every fifteen days and the following results were noted:

First: The alfalfa molasses meal was relished for the first few days, but after the cows were on the feed a week or more ill effects on indigestion were observed and they were thrown off their feed.

Second: In every period for both lots there was an increase in fat production of one to three per cent when bran and barley were fed. The average percentage of total solids produced from the alfalfa molasses meal was 13.09 as compared with 13.19 from the bran and barley. The milk sugar showed very little variation on a change from one feed to the other. The percentage of fat in the milk from the cows fed alfalfa molasses meal was 3.788 and from those fed bran and barley it was 3.95.

Third: In actual pounds of fat produced in the milk during the experiment the comparison is as follows: In each change from alfalfa molasses meal to bran and barley there was a gain of 7.83 pounds, but when the change was made back again there was a loss of 11.64 pounds of fat. Bran and barley produced 7.51 per cent more fat and 4.06 per cent more total solids that the alfalfa molasses meal.

Fourth: It costs two cents more to produce one pound or butter and three cents more to produce one hundred pounds of milk when bran and barley were replaced by the alfalfa molasses meal.

ENGLAND FACING A NEW PARTY, TOO

Lloyd-George May Quit Cabinet and Become a Free Lance Politically.

London, August 20.—The discussion of the prospect of Chancellor Lloyd-George imitating Joseph Chamberlain by resigning the ministry and starting out as a free lance in politics is renewed by an article by Philip Snowden, M.P., in the Christian Commonwealth.

Mr. Snowden who is regarded as the most intellectual of the labor members of pallament, plainly expects such result from the rivalry between Lloyd-George and Winston Churchil, which those who have the inside track seem to regard as having grown to jealousy and veiled hostility.

Mr. Snowden, who is a Georgite, says if the latter recedes from the cabinet it will be because he has been driven out of the party by the imperialistic big navy ideas of his colleagues. In that case Lloyd-George's plan will not be to conduct a land navigation merely, but to launch a radical, collectivist, coalition party, to lead which development no man is better fitted.

Big Faction Behind Him

Snowden says Lloyd-George will carry a more formidable faction than did Joseph Chamberlain in 1896. The remnant of the present Liberals will be so weak, he says, that it will be compelled to join the ranks of the Conservative Unoinists, with whom, Snowden declares, they already, as Whigs, have much in common. Snowden thinks Lloyd-George will then lead a strong, aggressive, radical democratic party, which will go far along the lines of socio-economic reform.

Mr. Snowden holds that Lloyd-Gorge has overwhelming popular support. He argues, differing from the general view, that the recent bye-elections prove the people are in favor of Lloyd-George's radical progrtm. He thinks that even the East Manchester defeat proves this, as it was due partly to the temporary unpopularity of the insurance act and partly to the action of the Tories in dropping the tariff reform cry, thus remustering the full strength in a constituency which is essentially Tory.

Many People Ready for Move.

This somewhat novel view finds opponents and adherents according to party predilections. On the whole many people are ready to welcome such a move on George's part as clarifying the political situation and enabling the electorate to know where they are and to vote decisively, without complications on the issue between headlong radicalism and reasonable conservatism.

FURS WILL BE VERY CHEAP

Siberian Trapping Season Resulted in a Record Catch.

Paris, August 20.—No one need be cold, next winter, for, according to figures just published here, the trapping season has been so successful that the number of the fur-bearing animals caught passes all records.

Reports from Siberia announce that about 4,500,000 squirrels and 1,500,000 white hares have been bagged, as well as 12,250 sables, 200,000 ermines, 100,000 blue foxes, 15,000 brown bears, 180,000 skunks, and 16,500 gray wolves.

Following this report it is stated here that furs will be extraordinarily cheap next season.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Men and women for government positions; $80 month; annual vacations; short hours; no "layoffs;" common education sufficient; over 12,000 appointments coming; influence unnecessary; farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 32, Rochester N. Y.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable proneriy free. American Investment Ass'n. 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

PERSONAL.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, published. Eastern Agency, 60, Bridgeport, Conn.

LADIES, our new "Rubber Protector" the best; safe, secure; mailed $1; postage. Leipsic Medicine Co., 621 Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular Triumph Pills, always dependable. Relief and lars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper contains advertisements of marriageable people from sections; rich, poor, young, old. Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

ANYONE desiring marriage is invited to write Mrs. Hyde, 2679 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable. Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

AGENTS WANTED.

One Cent a Minute. You can earn it selling JOY GLIDERS for chairs. Invention. A child can put them on in one minute. Won't scratch floors. No experience or capital required. Boys, girls, men or women wanted. Evergrip Caster Co., 20 N. Warren St., N. Y.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable proneriy free. American Investment Ass'n. 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

RURAL CARRIERS MEET

State Association Convention Opens in Fremont.

Fremont, August 20.—A brief business session opened the tenth anual convention of the Ohio rural mail carriers here this moring and the remainder of the day will be devoted to social features, including an auto trip of about 30 miles and ride to the bay and return on the Sandusky river this afternoon with a band concert tonight.

Two hundred or more delegates were present at 11 o'clock when P. J. Powers, president of the Sandusky county association; J. H. Combs, president of the Fremont Chamber of Commerce, and Mayor C. Stausmeyer gave addresses of welcome. The response was by State President Jay Radebaugh, of North Baltimore, who will give his annual address Wednesday. President Radebaugh will not be a candidate for another term.

Both Wooster and Wauseon have active boosters here working for next year's convention, and early indications are that Wooster, which city gave way to Fremont last year, will get next year's meet.

The real business of the convention begins tomorrow and an all-day session will be followed by a banquet in the evening.

During today's short session, Postmaster Gessner and Basil Meek, a former postmaster, gave brief talks.

PUNCH AND JUDY LOST

London, August 20—Almost gone from the streets of London are the "Punch and Judy" shows of yesteryear. The modern hustle has proved too great for loitering, and an unimaginative magistrate has declared the shows to be obstructions.

Thus is lost a curious surgical that used to strike the overseas varying matrimonial chances of the complex, feverish life of modern London. Only in odd corners now may one see this relic of the simple days before the drama was born.

SAYS 3,000 WERE KILLED BY QUAK

Doctor Tells Scenes of Horror and Suffering Along Dardanelles.

London, August 14.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Constantinople quotes a doctor who has returned from relief work in the earthquake district as saying taht 3,000 persons were killed at Myriophitis, Chora, and Iraklitza.

A great crater was formed at Ge and the village was swallowed up.

Fifty villages along the shores Dandanelles were destroyed.

The doctor said he passed through a district where many thousands destitute men were fighting for possession of meager supplies that were arriving. Hunger and thirst were general and many old people were dying.

The earthquake shocks continue the striken districts and in some instances stones were hurled in the from the crevices.

PASSING OF THE SILK H

Rugby to Discontiiue Its Use After This Summer.

London, August 20.—Anyone who is familiar with pictures of English school life, whether depicting classrooms, cricket fields, will remember the conspicuous appearance of the silk hat on the heads of the students. All this is now to change. Rugby, after this term will discontinue the use of the silk hat and Eton is likely to follow its example.

Readers of "Tom Brown at Rugby" will remember the part the silk or hat plays in that story. It probably made its appearance at the school in the early fifties. Previous to that the beaver hats and straw hats had alternated.

Did You Ever Sow a Peck of Wheat

$5.00 buys seed for four acres. If you take from your granary you will use $7.00 to $8.00 worth.

to the acre and have all that could grow on the ground and a yield of 40 to 50 bu. per acre? If you have not you should sow the

New Marvelous Wheat

The NEW wheat is really marvelous. Nothing like it was ever in the country. It marks the beginning of a new era in wheat culture, because it will not only save five-sixths of the seed to sow the winter wheat crop, but when the new Marvelous wheat is generally sown it will raise the average wheat yield several bushels per acre.

Fifteen plants of Marvelous w heat. No plant has as low as 1,000 grains (over 1,000 grains fro m one grain).

You're Skeptical Well, we don't blame you. But that is because you have never seen it grow. You never saw such wheat grow in your life. But you should vow that, if you live till another harvest, you will see this marvel with your own eyes. But it's not unreasonable after all. A pound of average wheat has 10,000 grains. Ninety pounds then have 900,000 grains. If each of these grains make several stalks it would fill an acre with more stalks than can grow. But the Marvelous wheat sends up ten, twenty, thirty or fifty, or more stalks from a grain as easily as ordinary wheat sends up three to five. Thus fifteen pounds (one peck) of Marvelous wheat will make more stalks than one and one-half bushels of any other wheat in existence. Five-sixtis of the seed can be saved.

All Help This is a new wheat. It is capable of being of enormous benefit to agriculture. But to be of benefit farmers must sow it and raise it. They must also help us to distribute it in every wheat growing community. They must sow it as recommended—one peck to the acre. To ignore instructions will be to invite failure. Sow a sack full of the other varieties to the acre, if you want to, but not this. Crowd it and you'll fail. But give it room and rich ground and its marvelous stooling and yield will astonish.

Original Plant 142 Heads The Marvelous is a native. A m er i can wheat. It was discovered. The original plant from which all the present stock sprung, had 142 heads. Think of this! 142 heads from one grain, the straw averages about 4 feet high. It is strong and hard. The heads are large, quite large. Bearded. Grains are red, medium size and hard. It is hardy. It is practically fly proof, because it puts up enough new stalks after the fly-depositing season to make a crop. There is as much difference between this wheat and others as between the large-growing and heavy-yielding varieties of field corn and pop corn.

A characteristic stool and root development of Marvelous wheat. It is clear that the plant could not develop like this if a bushel or more would be sown to an acre.

Marvelous Wheat has been thoroughly tested from North Dakota to South Carolina. From the many reports we print only a few to show that the like of this wheat was never known before. (Full addresses can be seen by interested parties in our office.)

JOHN GANG, Tower Co., N. D., wrote: "Most of the fields around here were plowed up but the Marvelous wheat is little short of a miracle. I believe it is good for 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Some grains produced 20 to 32 heads and practically all the earlier heads have 50 to 65 grains each."

LILLIAN HEFFNER, Catawba Co., N. C., wrote: "We sowed 1¾ pounds of Marvelous wheat and raised 7⅝ bushels. I have all the men beaten. We are delighted with it."

J. A. C., Campbell Co., Ga., wrote: "I have been raising the new wheat four years. I find it far superior to any other wheat I ever raised. It is well adapted to the south, and I have had good reports as far north as Pennsylvania. I started with 4 pounds of seed and raised 10 bushels. I raised 5 bushels and 24 pounds from 1¾ pounds of seed. This wheat has been grown on land that my father considered worn out fifty years ago, yet it is producing 40 bushels per acre. This wheat is surely a harbinger of greater prosperity for the south. If there is any wheat better than this, I don't know where to find it. If you know tell me, as I want to get some; price no object."

LANDO C. HARRY, of Van Buren Co., Mich., says: "I threshed a little over 12 bushels from four pounds of seed." The next year Mr. Harry reported over 50 bushels to the acre.

C. W. GRAHAM, Rowan Co., N. C., wrote: "I threshed my wheat and got 340 pounds from two pounds sowed. I will not sell any of it for less than $1.25 a pound. It is miraculous."

Sow 1 1-2 to 2 bushels of other kinds on an acre if you want to, but don't sow more than a peck of Marvelous

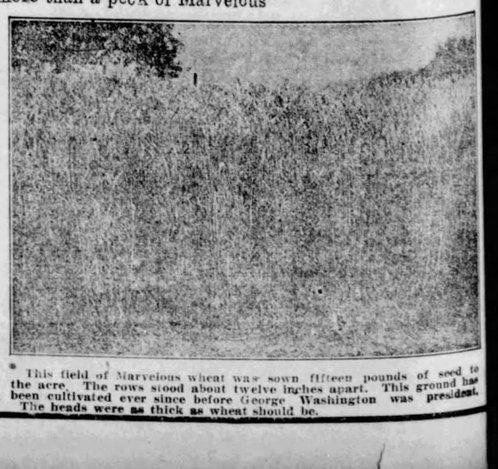
Important The greatest danger to the crop, if you sow Marvelous wheat, is in over-seeding. Sow one peck to the acre. If you sow one bushel or more the straw will be thin like knitting needles and the heads thin and an inch long. One peck will make four times as much wheat as a bushel sown. Believe us, and you'll say "It is just as represented."

Follow these Directions Set the drill to sow 1-2 bushel per acre. Then close every other drill tube. This will put one peck on an acre. Sow two weeks earlier than usual, if possible. If you cannot, then sow 20 pounds to the acre.

Remember these Things Sow only fifteen pounds of Marvelous wheat to the acre. A peck of Marvelous wheat will produce more than a bushel and a half or two bushels of other wheat on the same amount of ground. A new wheat has arrived that has proven its adaptability from North Dakota to South Carolina and we want to introduce it in every community. We want our customers of this year to help us to put it on every farm. If you don't start this year you will miss the benefits a year on your own farm and the extra money you can make by selling it to your neighbors.

$5 Buys Seed for 4 Acres If you sow your own seed you will use wheat that would sell on the market for about $6 or $8. It will be good business to sell your wheat, send for Marvelous wheat and keep the balance of the money. Start this year, even if only a pound or peck, if you want to get the big benefits of this new wheat. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

PRICE BY MAIL, POSTPAID—1 pound, 50 cents, 4 pounds, $1.50. BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS, Not Prepaid—1 peck, $1.50; ½ bushel, $2.75; 1 bushel, $5; 1 bag full (2½ bushels), $10. Larger quantities at $4 a bushel. Bags free.



This field of Marvelous wheat was sown fifteen pounds of seed to the acre. The rows stood about twelve inches apart. This ground has been cultivated ever since before George Washington was president. The heads were as thick as wheat should be.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND CORRESPONDENCE TO

O. K. SEED STORE, Dept. 105 Indianapolis, Ind.

Established 1880. Reference by permission to the National City Bank, Indianapolis. Catalog of all seasonable seeds free.

Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY • • • • Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY • • • Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY • Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipmeat.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., DEPT. 534, {East St. Louis, Illinois, or {200 6th Av., New York City.